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119 Indexed.

W. N. Irwin

FRUIT

AND

1891-1892

No. 1.

ORNAMENTAL TREES

HARDY EVERGREENS AND ROSES.

Fruitland Nurseries,

AUGUSTA, GA.

ESTABLISHED 1856.



P. J. BERCKMANS,

PROPRIETOR.

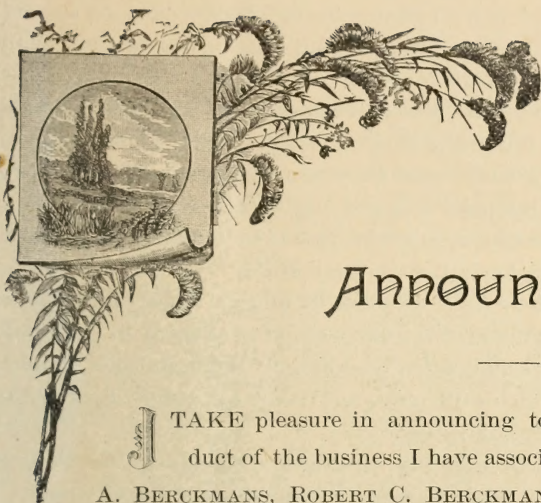
SHIPPING FACILITIES.

OUR Packing Houses cover an area of 4,300 square feet, and are supplied with every appliance tending to economize labor and reach as near perfection in packing as possible. A thoroughly trained set of men, many having been twenty years in our employ, are entrusted with this labor.

Augusta has seven trunk lines of railroad and their connections; four other railroads are now in course of construction. This, in connection with several lines of steamboats plying the Savannah river, affords us unsurpassed shipping facilities. The low rates of freight which we have secured from these transportation companies, enable us to lay down our products at a trifling advance upon catalogue rates in the most distant sections of the United States. At an additional cost of from one and a half to two and a half cents per tree, the latter can be laid down in the most remote sections of Texas, and at New Orleans, at from one-half to one cent above first cost.

TO OUR PATRONS.

WE DESIRE it to be distinctly understood that *we have no connection whatever with any other Nursery or employ Agents*, and that our **RESPONSIBILITY** for any business transaction extends only to persons **purchasing direct from the Nursery.** Dealers purchasing from us sell upon their own responsibility. We likewise disclaim any liability for results arising from defective planting or at improper seasons, or from subsequent faulty treatment and cultivation, and are not in any respect responsible for any loss or damage rising from any failure thereof. While we exercise the greatest care to have all our trees and plants true to name, well grown, and packed in the best possible manner, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace all trees or plants that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid therefor, it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than originally received for said trees or plants that prove untrue. Our reputation for upright dealing, and the uniform high standard of quality of our products, the results of a thirty-three years' business career, is our only guarantee to our customers.



ANNOUNCEMENT.

I TAKE pleasure in announcing to the public that in the conduct of the business I have associated with me my sons, LOUIS

A. BERCKMANS, ROBERT C. BERCKMANS and PROSPER J. A. BERCKMANS, JR., who have received a practical and thorough training in every branch of Horticulture, and being familiar with every detail of our business by several years active participation in it, are therefore eminently equipped for their pursuit.

The ownership of the "Fruitland Nurseries," and of all property connected therewith, as well as the former firm name remaining, however, as heretofore in me.

P. J. BERCKMANS.

AUGUSTA, GA., June 1, 1888.

INTRODUCTORY.

With this, the 34th edition of our General Catalogue of Hardy Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, our grateful acknowledgments are tendered to the many friends who have favored us with their patronage during our long business career. It is especially gratifying to number among our regular patrons many who in 1857 were the first to give us their orders, and through whose loyal support we have been enabled to build up the present extensive and complete Horticultural Establishment. At the beginning of our business venture, extensive specimen orchards, vineyards and trial grounds for ornamental trees and shrubs were established; these have been annually enlarged, until at this date we are safe to say that in point of variety no similar collections are to be found in any private garden or State experiment station in the Southern States.

These experiment collections have afforded us unusual opportunities as to testing the relative value of innumerable fruits and plants adapted to the Southern climate. The lists of fruits and plants described in this Catalogue contain, therefore, well tested sorts, which will prove successful generally—all doubtful varieties having been carefully eliminated.

"Fruitland" is situated on a high ridge west of and adjoining the limits of the city of Augusta, on the Washington road, (continuation of Broad street).

In the tract of nearly 400 acres, are soils of every variety found in this section of the State, thus enabling every class of products to be grown under the most favorable conditions. The Nurseries have been owned and conducted by the same management since 1857, and during the *thirty-three years* of their existence their products have invariably been of uniform quality and highest standard. Our foreign trade has of late years increased rapidly. We refer with pleasure to this feature of our business, as our products are sent to Australia, China, Japan, the East Indies, Brazil, Bermudas, the West Indies, and every section of Europe and the United States.

Upwards of two hundred acres are now used for nursery purposes, one hundred acres for orchards and ornamental grounds. Our long experience in the business has enabled us to test innumerable varieties of fruits and plants, and we may therefore claim that the stock of *Trees and Plants in point of quality, variety and perfect adaptability to the Southern climate and Southern fruit growers, together with healthy growth, large size and low prices*, is equal to that of any similar establishment in the United States.

PLEASE READ THIS BEFORE ORDERING.

Ordering.

Write your orders plainly upon the Order Sheet attached to Catalogue.

A lady should always sign herself Miss or Mrs., to enable us to direct our answers properly. The same name should always be used.

Order Early.

Orders are often sent in too late to enable us to fill them, or to notify parties in time to allow them to get supplied elsewhere. We, therefore, solicit early orders, which are filed as received, and filled in rotation. Usually we commence taking up trees by the 5th of November, and the forwarding season lasts until the middle of March. Plants grown in pots can be forwarded at any time of the year; Strawberry Plants from October to March.

**Don't Wait Until
Ground is
Ready.**

While we desire to serve all our friends as promptly as possible after the reception of their order, we beg to say to all who order late that we often have a large unfilled order list which must be filled first, that all orders must take their turn, and consequently some days may elapse before they can be reached.

Substitution.

In ordering, state whether standard or dwarf trees are desired, and if the age, or style, or varieties named cannot be furnished, state whether, and to what extent, other varieties, sizes, etc., may be substituted. *We never substitute unless authorized to do so.* In case our supply of any particular variety is exhausted—which will happen in the most extensive establishments—we make it a rule to return the money, unless authorized to fill out the order with other varieties.

**Shipping Direc-
tions.**

Give plain and particular directions for marking and shipping packages. When no directions are given, we shall use our best judgment in forwarding, but in all cases the *articles are at the risk of the purchaser after proper shipment, and if delay or loss occurs, the forwarders alone must be held responsible.* Carrier's receipts will be taken and sent to our customers in all possible cases.

**Prepayment of
Freight.**

This being required by Railroad companies here when shipped to points beyond their lines, a remittance sufficient to cover freight charges must be made in every instance before orders are forwarded. Freight charges on trees or plants forwarded by Express need not be prepaid. (For rates of railroad freight see cover page).

Packing.

Trees and plants are packed with the utmost care, so as to insure their safe carriage to great distances.

Orders to amount of \$5 are packed free of charge. Cost of boxes or bales will be charged on orders below that amount. The charge is from 25 to 50 cents, according to size of box or bale.

**Limit of Shipper's
Risk.**

We guarantee every tree or plant to be in perfectly healthy condition and fully graded to standard when leaving our hands, but after delivery in the hands of forwarders all losses resulting from delays in transit are at the risk of purchaser. All orders are delivered free of charge at Express office or Railroad depots in Augusta.

Terms and C. O. D. Orders. *Cash with the Order*, or C. O. D. (collect on delivery) by Express, collecting charges to be paid by the consignee.

Large orders can be forwarded by the ordinary freight lines, and will be consigned to ourselves. The Bill of Lading endorsed to parties ordering will be sent C. O. D. by Express, thus reducing heavy Express charges and facilitating collections.

C. O. D. orders must invariably be accompanied with a remittance for half the amount of the order. The Express and Railroad Companies hold us responsible for freight charges on all such shipments, hence our friends will recognize the necessity of this rule.

Remittances. Preferred in drafts on New York or Augusta, payable to our order, or, wherever convenient, by Post Office Order. Money sent through the mail or by postal note is in all cases at sender's risk. When Post Office Orders cannot be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter.

Enclosing Money. Count everything you put in your letter, checks, money orders, stamps, or whatever it is in, and state fully in your letter what the amount is.

Trees and Plants in Large Quantities and Special Varieties. Estimates for such will be given on application. Orders for 100 or 1,000 trees in the aggregate, but comprising several classes, will be billed as follows:
50 trees of a class at 100 rates; less than 50 at per 10 rates.
500 at 1,000 rates; less than 500 at 100 rates.

Reserving Trees. Orders for trees to be reserved for weeks or months after the opening of the shipping season must in every instance be paid for in full at time of ordering. We trust that the necessity of this rule will be obvious to all our friends.

No Trees or Plants Sent by Mail. The labor and time required to properly prepare trees for mailing during our busy season, together with frequent insufficient remittances for postage, are inadequate to the returns, and compel us to respectfully decline this class of orders.

Extra Trees or Plants. It is our practice to always add some additional trees or plants commensurate with the extent of the order. This is a matter which must be left to our discretion, as we cannot take notice of requests naming certain varieties which are to be sent gratis with the order.

Attention to Customers. It is our earnest desire that all the requirements and directions of our customers be scrupulously attended to by our assistants, and we practice the utmost personal supervision to see that it is carried out. We would therefore respectfully request that we be informed if at any time there is cause of dissatisfaction, that we may have it rectified at the earliest possible moment.

What We Cannot Supply. Bouquets, Cut Flowers, Flower, Vegetable or Tree Seeds, Horticultural Implements, Flower Pots, Books, Labels, Wire, Rustic Work, Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Gladioli, Lilies, Pansies, Violets, and other plants which can be kept in stock but a short period.

Orders for some of the above named articles are received almost daily, and much needed correspondence may be avoided if our friends will kindly omit such items from their orders.

Answers to Correspondents. We are in constant receipt of numerous letters asking for information upon Horticultural subjects. These we cheerfully answer personally so far as time will permit; but, as the demands upon our time are numerous, especially at certain seasons of the year, we earnestly request correspondents to state each question plainly and separately, leaving a blank space after each query sufficient for an answer. A stamp, to prepay postage, is expected with such letters.

Publications.

To persons seeking information upon horticultural subjects we cheerfully recommend the following publications:

The Rural New Yorker, \$2 per annum, weekly; 34 Park Row, New York.

The American Agriculturist, \$1.50 per annum, monthly; 10 Spruce street, New York.

The American Garden, \$2 per annum, monthly; 10 Spruce street, New York.

Garden and Forest, conducted by Professor C. S. Sargent; weekly, \$4 per annum; Tribune Building, New York.

The Southern Cultivator, \$1.50 per annum, monthly; Atlanta, Ga.

The Florida Dispatch, \$2.00 per annum, weekly; Jacksonville, Fla.

The American Florist, \$1.00 per annum, semi-monthly; Chicago.

Popular Gardening, \$1.00 per annum, monthly; 202 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Horticultural Art Journal, with colored plates, \$3.00 per annum; Rochester, N. Y.

Georgia State
Horticultural
Society.

Special attention of fruit growers and amateurs is called to the Catalogue of the GEORGIA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. This Catalogue gives lists of the most valuable varieties of Fruits susceptible of being successfully cultivated in each main Geographical region of the State, and is annually corrected and revised by the Society. The transactions of the Society's Annual Session are furnished to the members of the Association. Annual membership fee \$2. Address:

T. L. KINSEY, Secretary,
SAVANNAH, GA.

Distances for Planting.

APPLES—Standard	20 to 30 feet each way, according to soil.
“ Dwarf	6 feet each way.
PEARS—Standard	20 feet each way.
“ Dwarf	10 to 15 feet each way.
PEACHES	20 to 25 feet, according to soil.
CHERRIES, PLUMS, Etc.	15 to 20 feet each way.
GRAPES—Concord, Ives, Clinton Hart- ford, etc.	10 feet each way.
Delaware	8 feet each way.
Scuppernong, Flowers and others of same type	20 to 30 feet in the row, and the rows 10 to 20 feet apart, according to quality of soil.

Number of Trees or Plants on an Acre at Given Distances Apart.

Distances Apart Each Way.	No. of Plants.	Distances Apart Each Way.	No. of Plants
1 foot.....	43,560	12 feet.....	302
2 feet.....	10,890	14 “.....	222
3 “.....	4,840	15 “.....	193
4 “.....	2,722	16 “.....	170
5 “.....	1,742	18 “.....	134
6 “.....	1,210	20 “.....	108
7 “.....	888	25 “.....	69
8 “.....	680	30 “.....	48
9 “.....	537	35 “.....	35
10 “.....	435	40 “.....	27

Catalogues.

The following Catalogues will be mailed free on application :

No. 1.—DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Strawberry Plants, Evergreens, Roses, Flowering Shrubs, etc., issued in August.

No. 2.—SPRING CATALOGUE of Bedding and Greenhouse Plants, etc., issued in February.

No. 3.—WHOLESALE CATALOGUE for Nurserymen and dealers only, issued in July.

No. 4.—FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS, adapted to Florida and Coast Belt of the Southern States, issued in August. Address:

P. J. BERCKMANS,

Augusta, Ga.



General Information.

Preparation of the Soil.

The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry, or made so by drainage. Sow cow peas in Spring and turn under with a two-horse plow, followed by a sub-soil plow during August or September. Lay off the rows at required distances, and dig holes at least two feet wide and two feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the sides, commencing at the bottom and going upwards. Use surface soil in filling up, and with this mix a shovelful or two of cotton seed and stable manure compost well decomposed. Avoid the contact of the roots with heating manures.

Selection of Trees.

For this climate experience has taught us that one and two year old trees, of thrifty growth, are the most desirable. Purchasers should bear in mind that such trees can be removed from the nursery with all their roots; whereas a four or five year old tree cannot be taken up without cutting away a large portion of them. Success in transplanting is increased according as attention is paid in selecting well rooted trees, instead of heavily branched ones. Give as many sound roots to a tree and as little head as possible.

Preparation of the Tree.

Before planting remove all broken roots. Cut back *one year old Peach or Apple trees* to a naked stem two to three feet high—leave no side branches. *Two years old trees* should have their branches cut back to half their length or more, the lower less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, and leave the leader the longest. Plant as deep as the tree was standing in the nursery row, except Dwarf Pears and Cherries, which should be planted sufficiently deep to cover the stock from two to three inches.

Bear in mind it is best to allow the tree to form its head in *its permanent place*, rather than in the nursery row.

To insure the earliest crop of fruit after transplanting, always select one or two years old trees.

Time of Planting.

In this climate vegetation, although inactive in Winter for the formation of leaves and new wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in November or December will by the ensuing Spring have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as early after the first killing frost as practicable, and do not delay it until the Spring months. Apple trees can be transplanted as late here as March, and in some seasons until the first of April, but success is increased if the planting has been done in the Fall or early Winter.

After Culture.

For Gardens—Keep the soil free from grass and weeds, and stir frequently

during the Summer. Remove all suckers or branches which start below the head of the tree. *Mulching* is advisable for trees planted late in Spring.

For Orchards—Sow cow peas broadcast in May—one to one and a half bushels per acre; or keep the ground planted in cotton, melons or vegetables. Avoid corn and small grain crops. For stiff soils devoid of vegetable matter sow rye or barley in Fall, using fifty bushels of crushed cotton seed per acre, and plow the green crops under in April. If devoid of lime or potash, supply deficiency by a top dressing of bone meal or plaster.

Insects.

The rapid increase of insects injurious to fruit and fruit trees necessarily compels the horticulturist to obtain a knowledge of their habits, that he may provide means to oppose their ravages, otherwise he must remain at their mercy and find that paying crops become more and more uncertain. The limits of this catalogue allow only space for the enumeration of the most destructive and abundant species which infest the orchards and vineyards and best remedies as suggested by leading entomologists.

Apples.

Borer (*Saperda Bivittata*)—Examine trees and dig out the grubs with barbed wire.

Caterpillar (*Clisiocampa Americana*)—Destroy nests so soon as they appear in Spring.

Apple Worm (*Carpocapsa Pomonella*) or *Codling Moth*—Spray with London purple; one tablespoonful to a pail of water.

Aphis, Woolly (*Aphis Lanigera*)—Wash trees with solution of whale oil soap or kerosene emulsion.

Aphis, Root (*Pemphigus Pyri*)—Scrape the earth away and wash with soap suds.

Canker Worm (*Anisopteryx Vernata*)—Encircle the tree with a canvass belt coated with tar and train oil.

Peaches and Plums.

Curculio (*Rynchœnus Nenuphar*)—Jar the tree and catch the insects upon sheets, or spray trees soon after blossom falls with either of following solutions: London purple, 1 ounce; water, 2 gallons, or Paris Green, 1 pound to 200 gallons water. Stir mixture frequently.

Borer (*Aegeria Exitiosa*)—Earth up the tree in early Spring, level off after frost and examine the bark of collar of roots for grubs. Apply a handful of unleached ashes before earthing up.

Beetle (*Scolytus Rugulosus*)—This minute insect punctures the upper base of the spurs of the trees and causes a yellowish appearance in latter. This led to the supposition that *Peach Yellows* existed in Georgia. The only remedy is the burning of all affected trees in June, so soon as the diseased appearance of the trees is noticed.

Japan Persimmons, Walnuts, Pecans.

Twig Girdler (*Oncideres Cingulatus*)—All limbs that have been girdled and fallen must be burned at once, thus destroying prospective broods of sawyers.

Borer (*Prionus*), which bore through the roots and usually destroy the tree, must be carefully removed when their presence is indicated by a diseased condition of the tree.

Grape Vines.

Phylloxera—Various insecticides are recommended, but must be applied below the ground with the aid of specially constructed apparatus.

Leaf Hopper (*Erythroneura Vitis*)—Passing with a torch between the rows in the evening and shaking the vines to disturb the insects.

Leaf Folder (*Desmia Maculatis*)—Kerosene emulsion or London purple as a spray.

Borer (*Prionus*)—Its presence is detected by the unhealthy appearance of the vine. Search must be made at the roots and the grub destroyed.

Flea Beetle (*Haltica Chalybea*)—Dust leaves with dry lime.

Grape Curculio (*Cæliodes Inaequalis*)—London purple solution as a spray so soon as fruit is set.

Strawberries.

Beetle (*Haltica Ignita*)—Dust leaves with dry lime.

Fungoid Diseases.

Blight in Pears and Apples—Only remedy suggested to arrest its spreading is to cut off and burn all affected limbs.

Mildew in Grapes—Dust with flowers of sulphur so soon as fruit is set; repeat every two weeks.

Black Rot in Grapes—Use Bordeaux mixture. See below.

Rot in Peaches—Dust with flowers of sulphur when fruit is two-thirds developed, and repeat every two weeks.

Insecticide Solutions.

Tobacco, 1 pound; boiling water, 3 gallons; strain when cool. Very effective when used as a spray against flea beetles, lice, aphides (plant lice.)

Quassia chips, 1 pound; boiling water, 3 gallons. This very bitter solution is good for prevention rather than cure. Apply as a spray to rose bushes and to kill plant lice.

Pyrethrum—1 ounce of the "Buhach" powder added to 2 gallons of cold water on any plant used for food, as this is not poisonous.

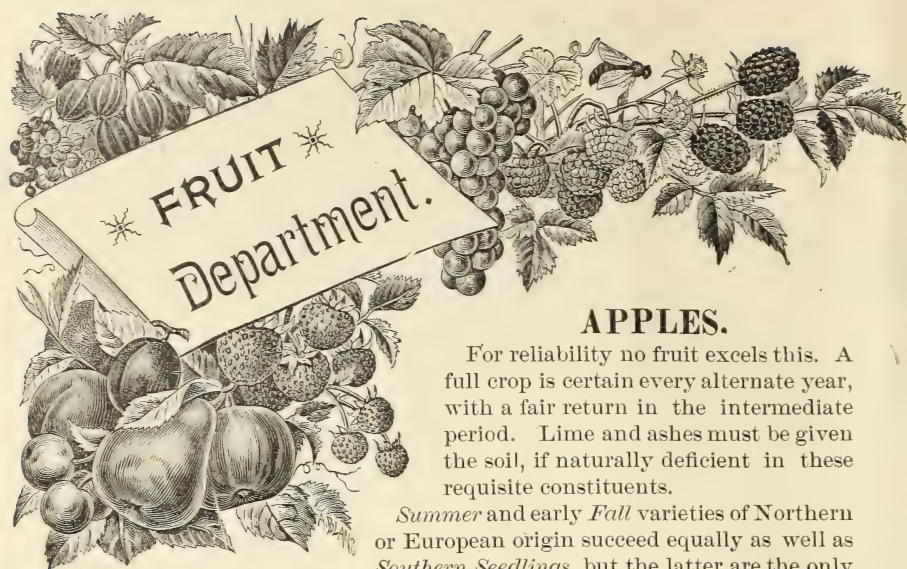
London purple, Paris green; actively poisonous.—Use 1 pound of the poison to 200 gallons water or other solutions. Dissolve a little flour paste in the water to make it sticky. Stir frequently. Applied to trees it is a sure cure for all insect plagues.

Bordeaux Mixture—1 pound sulphate of copper; dissolve in 1 gallon hot water in one vessel; in another slack 1 pound rock lime in 1½ gallons cold water. When cool, pour in the copper solution and strain. Add 2 gallons water before using.

Kerosene Emulsion—4 pounds soap dissolved in 1 gallon boiling water; add to this while hot 2 gallons kerosene. Churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of butter. Add 30 gallons of water before using as a spray. Sour milk may be used instead of soap.

Powders.

50 pounds land plaster; mix 1 pint crude carbolic acid. Sprinkle over vines for beetles and aphidae.



APPLES.

For reliability no fruit excels this. A full crop is certain every alternate year, with a fair return in the intermediate period. Lime and ashes must be given the soil, if naturally deficient in these requisite constituents.

Summer and early *Fall* varieties of Northern or European origin succeed equally as well as *Southern Seedlings*, but the latter are the only reliable varieties for late *Fall* and *Winter*. Northern Winter varieties seldom retain their fruit well here after August, as it decays and falls from the tree during that month.

Some native varieties that keep well, when raised in the upper sections of Georgia and Alabama, fail to retain their keeping qualities when cultivated in the lower or middle sections of these States. Due allowance must, therefore, be made in selecting Winter varieties.

Standards are intended for orchards. For gardens, the *Dwarfs*, grafted upon the Paradise stocks, are preferable. They bear early and abundantly. They require a rich soil and such cultivation as is requisite for a garden crop. They can be trained as bushes or small pyramids. Plant so as to leave the connecting point of stock and graft above ground, as the Dwarf becomes Standard when the graft is allowed to strike roots, and to this it has a great tendency. For Dwarfs, Summer and Fall ripening varieties are preferable. Paradise stock stops its vegetation earlier than the Standard, and Winter Apples upon the former do not keep well.

N. B.—Our Standard Apple Trees are all grafted or budded upon whole seedling stocks, and not grafted upon pieces of roots. For size and vigor our trees are unsurpassed.

PRICES OF TREES.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Standard, one year old, 4 and 5 feet, single stem.....	10c.	\$1 00	\$ 8 00	\$ 60 00
“ two years old, well branched.....	15c.	1 50	12 00	100 00
Dwarf, on Paradise stock, 1 year, from bud.....	20c.	1 75	15 00	
“ “ “ “ 2 and 3 years, trained as bushes, fine..	30c.	2 50	20 00	

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Astrachan Red—Large, yellow, nearly covered with crimson, and fine bloom, juicy, crisp, acid; beautiful fruit. Ripens end of May and continues through June. Tree a thrifty and fine grower; bears young and profusely; excellent and profitable early apple.

Carolina Watson—Very large, oblate conical, green striped with dull red and a dull red cheek, sweet, crisp and perfumed. Beginning of July; exceedingly prolific, and a good market fruit.

Early Harvest—Medium to large, bright yellow, tender, juicy, well flavored. A fine market apple, but, as most yellow apples, is soon bruised and turns black; invaluable in any orchard. June 5, and lasts two or three weeks.

Early Red Margaret—*Synonym*: Southern Striped, June. Small to medium, rather flat, skin yellow with dark red stripes, sub-acid and high flavor. June 10, and lasts until July 20.

Family—Medium, conical, brown-red and narrow stripes, juicy and high flavored. Middle of July, and keeps ripening for six weeks; very productive and beautiful tree.

Gravenstein—Large, striped, juicy, sub-acid. June and July.

Homony, or Sops of Wine—Medium, red, very juicy, sub-acid. July.

Horse—*Synonyms*: Haas, Summer Horse, Yellow, Red or Green Horse, etc. Large, green, acid; fine for cooking and drying; everywhere known. July and August; very productive.

Jewett's Best—Large, flat or oblate, yellow with red cheek; sub-acid, with a rich flavor; very good; tree good grower. End of July.

Julian—Medium, conical, yellow, with bright crimson stripes, crisp, juicy,

sub-acid, and highly flavored; a beautiful fruit. Ripe middle of July; productive, and a fine grower.

Kansas Queen—Large, yellow, nearly covered with crimson; good quality. August; a very attractive variety.

May Pippin—Small, yellow, good quality. Ripens first of the season.

Nantahalee—Large, yellow, highly flavored. July 15.

Oldenburg—Large, striped, juicy, sub-acid; good grower; prolific. July and August.

Pear, or Palmer—A native variety, which has been cultivated in Washington and Hancock counties, Ga., for nearly seventy years. The fruit resembles Rhodes' Orange, but matures a month earlier, or about the middle of June. Flesh yellowish, coarse grained, sugary and of fair flavor; quality good. Tree of rather slow growth. This is entirely distinct from the Pear Apple of Pennsylvania.

Red June—Medium, conical, deep red, juicy and very productive. June 15 to end of July.

Rhodes' Orange—Large, conical, red on orange ground, thickly dotted with russet, sugary and high aroma. July 15.

Summer Queen—Large, yellow, striped and clouded with red, aromatic, sugary; good. July.

Sweet Bough—Large, yellow, very sweet. Ripe end of June; slow grower.

Washington Strawberry—Large, yellow, mottled carmine, flesh yellow, sub-acid; very good. July.

Yellow Transparent—Medium, yellow, good quality. June. A productive and excellent variety, but trees are of quite dwarfish habit.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Bonnum—Medium, deep crimson, firm, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid. September to October.

Buncombe—*Synonyms*: Meigs, Red Fall Pippin, Jackson Red, Robertson's Pearmain, Red Lady Finger, Red Winter Pearmain. A famous North Carolina apple. Large, oblong, greenish yellow, nearly covered with deep carmine, tender, juicy, well flavored. Ripe end of September,

and can be kept until New Year; tree upright grower and prolific; an excellent fruit.

Carter's Blue—*Synonym*: Lady Fitzpatrick. Very large, green, washed dull brown red and a thick blue bloom, crisp, sugary, with a very rich aroma. Ripe in September; tree vigorous grower and fine shape; an excellent and desirable fruit.

Carolina Greening—*Synonyms*: Southern Greening, Yellow or Green Crank, Southern Golden Pippin, Green Cheese, etc. Medium, green or yellow, crisp, sub-acid, fine flavor. Ripe end of September, and will last until January; compact grower and prolific.

Disharoon—Medium to large, yellowish and green, crisp, sweet and good flavor. Ripe end of September and during October; compact grower.

Elgin Pippin—Large, oblate, bright yellow, sub-acid, very rich; an excellent and showy fruit. Ripe August; tree a thrifty grower.

Equinetelee—*Synonyms*: Bachelor, King, Iola, Ne Plus Ultra, Byers, Buckingham, Kentucky Queen, etc. Very large, oblate, yellow, with bright red cheek and crimson stripes, flesh yellow, sub-acid, very rich and juicy; a magnificent fruit. Ripe end of September, and lasts until November; tree compact and vigorous grower; bears young.

Grimes' Golden—Medium, round oblate, skin yellow with small dots, flesh yellow, crisp, rich, sub-acid; very good. October to December.

Hoover—*Synonym*: Wattaugh. Large, oblate, dark red, juicy, acid, crisp and good flavor. Ripens September and October; tree vigorous, short-jointed grower, very distinct.

Laurens' Greening—Medium to large, flat, green, crisp, juicy, acid and very pleasant. Ripe middle of September; good grower.

Lanier—Large, round, yellow, with carmine stripes and purplish carmine cheek, flesh crisp, sugary; very good. End of October. Origin, Edgefield Co., S. C.

Mamma—Large, bright red, crisp, juicy, and high flavor. Ripe October; a very distinct and vigorous grower, prolific and fine fruit.

Moon—Above medium, oblong, yellow, washed crimson, flesh white, brittle, rather coarse, sub-acid, quality good; a showy fruit, which commences to ripen June 1st, and yields a succession of ripe fruit until October. Origin Walton Co., Ga., about 1870.

Mrs. Bryan—Origin, Walker Co., Ga. Very large, orange red; quality best. Maturity September and October. An exceedingly handsome fruit, named in honor of Mrs. J. W. Bryan in recognition to her devotion to pomological progress.

Rawls' Jennet—Large, oblate, yellowish, shaded red and striped crimson, flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid, very good. Late Fall and early Winter here; fine keeper in Upper Georgia.

Shannon, or Ohio Pippin—Large, yellow, of excellent quality. October and November. Much esteemed in Arkansas and N. W. Texas. Probably identical with Ohio Pippin.

Simmons' Red—Large, orange, nearly covered with red; flesh yellow, sugary, good flavor; quality very good. Matures from June to September.

Taunton—Large, conical, yellow, with dark red cheek, flesh yellow, crisp, high flavored; very acid in rich clay soils, but in sandy loams is unsurpassed in flavor. Ripe beginning of September; tree productive, vigorous, but very open grower, and requires close pruning.

Tuscaloosa—Medium, roundish, yellow, shaded, striped and marbled with red and russet, flesh yellow, juicy, sub-acid; very good. October to November.

Wallace Howard—Very large, conical, deep orange red, with a few crimson stripes; flesh brittle, sugary and highly flavored; quality best. Maturity October. This variety, as also Mrs. Bryan, were grown from seed by Mr. Robert Boatman, near Dillon, Walker Co., Ga., and named in honor of the Rev. Wallace Howard by the Atlanta Pomological Society. First exhibited at the Georgia State Fair in 1881, where its uncommon fine appearance attracted much attention.

Yopp's Favorite—Large, round conical, greenish yellow, flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; excellent. Ripe September and October; compact grower and productive.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Black Warrior—Above medium, green, quality best, a fine keeper and a first-class fruit in every respect; prolific. October to March.

Ben Davis—*Synonym*: New York Pippin; origin Kentucky. Medium, oblate, greenish yellow with a crimson cheek, sub-acid, fair quality; keeps remarkably well.

Cannon Pearmain—Medium, greenish yellow, shaded red, sub-acid, good, a fine bearer and an excellent keeping apple.

Chattahoochee—Large, greenish, with a red cheek, sub-acid; very good. November to January.

Cullasaga—Large, dark red, crisp, sugary; in sandy soils is apt to be too mealy. Ripens November to January.

Etowah, or Cooper's Red—Doubtless a seedling of Shockley, which it resembles in shape, but more highly colored; flesh crisp, sweet and well flavored; quality good. November to March; a fine keeper.

Hiley's Eureka—Deep red, flesh white, vinous; quality best. December.

Horn—*Synonym*: N. C. Vandever's. Medium, flat or conical; here and further South dark crimson; further North green with red cheek, juicy, rich. Ripens November, and has been kept until March; tree open grower; productive.

Hockett's Sweet—Large, red, striped and dotted with darker red, flesh juicy, crisp, sweet; a very good fruit. October to February.

Kittageskee—Medium, yellow, with small black specks, flesh firm, pale yellow, highly flavored, spicy and juicy. Ripens November, and keeps well; very prolific; tree a luxuriant grower; rather open when young.

Mangum—*Synonyms*: Carter, Gully. Medium, red striped, flesh firm, juicy and well flavored. Ripe in October, and keeps well; productive; tree a vigorous, compact grower.

Maverack Sweet—Large, oblate, green, with dark red cheek and much bloom; flesh crisp, very sugary and of high aroma; a fine fruit. Ripens October, and keeps well; tree good grower.

Moultrie's—Large, very flat, green, with red stripes, crisp, juicy, sub-acid. October to January.

Nickajack—Very large, striped, sub-acid; good. An excellent variety in some sections; fails in others.

Pryor's Red—Large, red, russety, tender, juicy, sub-acid, rich. November to March; a good fruit and thrifty tree.

Red Limbertwig—Medium, dull, rusty red, flesh yellow, firm, sub-acid; very good. Tree thrifty, but open grower.

Royal Limbertwig—Large, oblate, pale yellow, striped red, flesh yellow, rich, juicy.

Romanite—Fruit similar to Shockley; tree of a more open growth; branches slender and very distinct in foliage and in appearance; possesses all the bearing and keeping qualities of the Shockley.

Santa—Large, greenish yellow and russet; quality good; a good keeper. October to March.

Shockley—*Synonyms*: Waddell Hall, Sweet Romanite. Medium, conical, always regular, yellow with a bright crimson cheek, flesh firm, sweet or sub-acid, with some flavor. Trees very erect, vigorous; exceedingly productive. Ripens in October, and has been kept until following August. Although this apple cannot be classed as of first quality, it is yet the most popular Winter variety we cultivate. It produces large and regular crops; the fruit is uniformly of fine size, beautiful in appearance, and the tree bears very young. Best in sandy loam.

Stevenson's—Medium to large, green, covered with brown, flesh firm, juicy and spicy; a regular bearer, and keeps until April; tree a fine grower.

Wine Sap—Small to medium, red, vinous; quality very good; a good keeping apple.

Yates—*Synonym*: Red Warrior. Small, dark red, dotted with small white dots, flesh yellow, firm, juicy and very aromatic; immense bearer and good keeper.

N. B.—Nearly all Winter Apples commence to be in eating condition here in October, and if properly taken care of in a cool, dry room, free from frost, the larger number can be kept through the Winter.

CIDER APPLES.

Hewes' Virginia Crab—Small, dark red; regular and profuse bearer. October to March.

Wagh's Crab—Small, yellow, with red cheek; profuse bearer.

Yates—See description above.

APPLES FOR ORNAMENT OR PRESERVING.

Double Flowering Crab—Flowers double, very fragrant, fruit very small; highly ornamental.

Siberian Crabs—These produce large crops of small fruit, much esteemed for preserving; trees are also very ornamental. The best varieties are **GOLDEN BEAUTY, RED and TRANSCENDENT.**

SELECT VARIETIES FOR MARKET ORCHARDS.

SUMMER.

RED ASTRACHAN,
RED JUNE,
HORSE,

HARVEST,
FAMILY,

JULIAN,
EARLY RED MARGARET.

AUTUMN.

BUNCOMBE,
CARTER'S BLUE,
CAROLINA GREENING,

EQUINETEELE,
MAMMA,
TAUNTON,

YOPP'S FAVORITE,
WALLACE HOWARD,
GRIMES.

WINTER.

BLACK WARRIOR,
BEN DAVIS,
CANNON PEARMAIN,
PRYOR'S RED,
KITTAGESKEE,

MAVERACK,
MOULTRIE'S,
YATES,
ROMANITE,
RED LIMBERTWIG,

SHOCKLEY,
STEVENSON'S,
CHATTAHOCHEE,
HOCKETT'S SWEET.

VARIETIES OF APPLES CULTIVATED AS DWARFS.

BUNCOMBE,
EARLY RED MARGARET,
SWEET BOUGH,
YOPP'S FAVORITE,
SIBERIAN CRABS,

CARTER'S BLUE,
EQUINETEELE,
RED ASTRACHAN,
RED JUNE,

EARLY HARVEST,
FAMILY,
SHOCKLEY,
TAUNTON.

APRICOTS.

Price 25c. each; \$2.00 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

This fruit is unsuited to open field culture. Late Spring frosts often destroy the trees. It is eminently successful in towns, or where protected by surrounding buildings. They ripen from beginning of June to end of July. The best varieties are :

BREDA,

JAMUCETT,

GLOIRE DE POURTALES,

FINNEY,

LUIZET,

EARLY GOLDEN (Dubois)

RED ROMAN,

ROYAL,

EUREKA,

SOUVENIR D'UN AMI,

MOORPARK, OR PEACH,

ST. AMBROSE,

PRECOCE DE BOULBON,

JACKSON.

Black—More hardy in open field culture. Fruit medium, purplish; fair quality. Ripens early in June.

Russian—Under this name many unnamed varieties are grown in Kansas and Nebraska, where they succeed better than here. Some of the best seedlings have been lately introduced. We can supply trees of the following : **CATHERINE, J. T. BUDD and NICHOLAS.**

CHERRIES.

PRICES OF TREES—25c. each, \$2.00 per 10, \$18 per 100.

The Cherry is rather uncertain in this climate, and still more unreliable farther South, but in the upper sections of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi it succeeds well. Dwarfs grafted upon the Mahaleb are only possible here; this stock adapts itself to more varieties of soil than the Mazzard or Standard stock.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

FIVE TO SIX FEET.

Fruit heart-shaped, flesh tender, sweet. Trees vigorous, with spreading branches and luxuriant foliage, leaves drooping.

- | | |
|--|---|
| American Amber —Yellow. | Governor Wood —Large, yellow and red. |
| Black Tartarian —Large, black. | Kirtland's Mammoth —Large, yellow and red. |
| Buttner's Yellow —Clear yellow, early. | Luelling —Very large, black; very fine. |
| Cleveland Bigarreau —Amber, shaded red. | Noir de Schmidt —Very large, black. |
| Coe's Transparent —Amber and pale red. | Ohio Beauty —Light red. |
| Early Lamaurie —Large, dark purple. | Rockport —Bright red. |
| Elton —Pale yellow, red cheek. | Werder's Early Black —Black, early. |

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

FOUR TO FIVE FEET.

Flesh usually acid or sub-acid, tender, melting and pleasant. Trees of more bushy and compact habit, and of smaller growth.

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|--|--|
| Belle de Choisy —Bright red, early. | May Duke —Dark red; a popular sort. |
| Belle et Magnifique —Bright red. | Montmorency Ordinaire, or Flemish —Large red. |
| Belle de Montreuil —Large, red, sugary; early; very productive. | Olivet —Large red; a valuable new sort; sub-acid. |
| Early Richmond, or Kentish —Deep red; valuable. | Royal Duke —Dark red. |
| Empress Eugenie —Large, deep red; tree very dwarf. | |

FIGS.

1 year old, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10, \$10 per 100.

2 years old, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10.

Best Varieties for General Cultivation in Large Type.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Angelique, or Early Lemon —Small, greenish-yellow; early. | Blue Genoa —Medium, bluish black. |
| BRUNSWICK or MADONNA —Very large, violet; good and productive. | CELESTIAL —Small, pale violet, with bloom; very sweet, prolific and hardy. |
| BLACK ISCHIA —Medium, blue-black; good. | GREEN ISCHIA —Green, with crimson pulp; very good and prolific. |
| BROWN TURKEY —Medium, brown; very sweet and excellent; very prolific and hardy. The most reliable for open-field culture. | Lemon —Large, yellow, sweet. |
| | Madeleine —Small, white. |
| | White Marseilles —White, |

In addition to the above, we can supply a number of varieties which are desirable for special sections farther South, viz.: **BLACK HAVANA**, **WHITE FOUR SEASONS**, **WHITE NERI**, **WHITE SMYRNA**, etc., etc.

The **SAN PEDRO** and **WHITE ADRIATIC** have proven to be too tender for sections where the Orange is not perfectly hardy.

PEARS.

Our list of select varieties is reduced to such as have been well tested and proved valuable throughout the largest section of the South. These will ripen through the season and doubtless give satisfaction generally.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are best cultivated as Standard. Dwarf and Standard Trees can, however, be supplied of nearly all the varieties.

PRICES OF TREES, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.

STANDARD—Two years old.....	40c. each;	\$3.50 per 10;	\$30 per 100
“ —One year old, very fine.....	25c. each;	2.00 per 10;	18 per 100
DWARF—Two years old, “	35c. each;	3.00 per 10;	25 per 100
“ —One year old, “	25c. each;	2.00 per 10;	18 per 100

SUMMER PEARS.

***Bartlett**—Large, buttery, melting, rich flavor; very popular. Ripens end of July and during August.

***Belle Lucrative**—*Synonyms*: Seigneur d'Esperen, Fondante d'Automne. Large, melting, delicious, fine grower; bears abundantly and regularly. End of July and August.

Buerre Giffard—Medium, juicy. Middle of June; tree a straggling grower.

Buffum—Small or medium, buttery, sweet and high flavor; productive; tree a compact grower. August.

***Clapp's Favorite**—Large, of very good quality, showy, and becoming quite popular. Ripens before the Bartlett.

Doyenne d'Ete—Small, melting, very good; tree a moderate grower. Beginning of June.

***Flemish Beauty**—Large, melting, sweet, handsome. August.

Howell—Medium, very rich and juicy, a good bearer and fine fruit; tree an open grower. Beginning of August.

***Lawson**—A showy very early pear; yellow and crimson, of second quality, but profitable for market.

***Madeline**—Small, melting, sweet; very early.

Osband's Summer—Small; very good. Beginning of July; fine grower.

Ott—Small, highly flavored, excellent grower; seedling of Seckle. Middle of July.

Petite Marguerite—Small, very early; an improvement upon Doyenne d'Ete. Beginning of June.

Philadelphia—Large, melting; very good. Middle of July.

Rostiezer—Medium, juicy and well flavored; tree vigorous, but of open growth. July.

Seckle—Small, but exquisite; tree a stout, slow grower. August.

St. Michael Archangel—Large, melting; very good; beautiful pyramidal tree. August.

Stevens' Genesee—Large, round, melting; vigorous grower.

Urbaniste—Large, buttery; very good; moderate grower.

AUTUMN AND WINTER PEARS.

Beurre d'Anjou—Large, juicy, melting; sometimes a little astringent; fine tree and regular bearer. September.

***Beurre Clairgeau**—Large, melting, sweet; a reliable variety; regular bearer; tree of stout growth; best on standard. September and October.

Beurre Diel—Very large, buttery, rich; vigorous grower. September.

Beurre Easter—Large, melting; very good; good grower. Ripens in November, and can be kept until Spring.

Beurre Langelier—Medium, juicy, vinous and good. October and November.

Beurre Superfin—Large, melting, subacid; fine tree and regular bearer. August.

***Doyenne Boussock**—Very large, melting; vigorous grower. August.

Doyenne Sieulle—Medium, very good; quite late.

Duchesse d'Angouleme—Very large, melting, juicy and well flavored; best on quince; tree vigorous grower, and the most reliable bearer of all our good pears. Middle of August and September.

Glout Morceau—Large, melting; first quality; tree a perfect grower; best on quince, but does not bear young. October to December.

Hebe—Very large, rather coarse, juicy and of fair quality; keeps well; originated in South Carolina, and is sup-

posed to be a seedling of *Easter Beurre*. Tree thrifty.

***Lawrence**—Very large, melting, rich; tree a remarkable fine grower; best on standard. September and October.

Onondaga—Large, melting and well flavored; tree vigorous. September.

***Winter Nelis**—Medium to large, buttery, juicy and good flavor; tree slender and somewhat straggling grower. October to December.

NEW VARIETIES.

One year old Standard trees. 50 cents each, unless noted.

Barry (origin B. S. Fox, San Jose, California)—Medium, pyriform, fine grained, very juicy, melting; quality best. September.

Bijon—Medium, oblong, clear yellow and red cheek, melting, of good flavor; very good. August. A showy variety.

Benre Perpetuel—Medium, yellow, melting, juicy; very good. Blooms twice; fruit of the first blooms ripens in August, of the last blooming in September.

Col. Wilder (origin B. S. Fox)—Medium to large, obtuse pyriform, yellow with red in the sun, flesh yellowish; a little coarse around the core, juicy, melting, very sweet and aromatic; quality very good to best. September, October.

Dr. Jules Guyot—Large, yellow, melting; very good. July.

La France—Resembles *Duchesse d'Angouleme*, but a month to six weeks later.

Reliance (seedling of Van Mons' Ninth Generation)—Medium, bergamot-shaped, brown red with russet, flesh fine grained, juicy, melting, high flavored; quality very good to best. Ripens from middle of July to middle of August.

This, with many hundred other unnamed seedlings, came in our possession in 1845, when a large portion of Dr. Van Mons' unnamed seedlings were purchased from his estate. For the past thirty years this has failed but twice to produce a most abundant crop; the tree is remarkably vigorous, holding its foliage until frost. While the fruit lacks size, it is of excellent quality, and its remarkable fertility and, so far, entire freedom from blight, induced us to propagate it. Fruit has been exhibited for many years past at the annual exhibition of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, and has regularly been most favorably reported upon.

IDAHO.

The most noteworthy new Pear introduced since the advent of the Keiffer.

Trees now growing here show considerable of the Oriental type characteristics in habit of growth as well as peculiar venation and cell structure of the foliage. Two years trial cannot, however, permit an opinion being formed as to its ultimate value for the Southern States, but indications are so far very favorable as to its becoming one of our most valuable Pears.

Fruit has not been produced at this date outside of its locality of origin, but specimens received from the grower, in October, 1887, were remarkably large and of best quality. We append the following extract from the report of American Pomological Society for 1889:

"At the meeting of the American Pomological Society in 1889, at Ocala, Fla., the Committee upon Native Fruits, Dr. F. M. Hexamer, of New York, Chairman, reported upon this Pear, as follows:

"The most noteworthy new fruit which has come to the notice of your Committee is the Idaho Pear. It is a chance seedling, originating near Lewiston, Idaho. In size, general appearance and aroma, it resembles the crosses of the Chinese Sand Pear, but its eating quality is far superior to that of any of this class known in cultivation. It is very large and handsome; irregular globular,

somewhat depressed. The cavity of the fruit is very irregular, basin shallow and pointed; calyx very small and closed; core very small; skin golden yellow with many russet spots; flesh melting, juicy, with a sprightly, vinous, delicious flavor; season September and October. So far it has not fruited outside of its native locality, where the tree has withstood a temperature of thirty degrees below zero."

Stock of trees of our own raising is as yet limited; but in addition to these we offer one year old trees from original growers at ~~\$2.00~~ each, or home-grown trees, ~~same buds~~ on LeConte stocks, at \$1.50 each.

75¢



WILDER PEAR.

WILDER.

Disseminated by C. A. Green, Rochester, N. Y. Not fruited South at this date, and described as one of the earliest to ripen, about with Doyenne d'Ete and Alexander peach. The following good points are claimed for it: Earliness, superior quality, does not rot at the core, handsome appearance and vigor of the tree. ~~\$1.00~~ each.

50¢

ORIENTAL VARIETIES.

This class is conspicuous for its remarkable vigor of growth and perfect adaptability to the Southern States. While less liable to blight than the older varieties of the European type, they are by no means impervious to its attacks, as the rapidly increasing cases of blight in every section of this and other States testify, and a tree grown from cuttings is no more blight proof than a grafted one.

It is asserted that grafted trees are worthless, because their blight proof properties are then lost. An experience of fourteen years in cultivation of the LeConte, and one of thirty-five years with several of the Chinese and Japanese varieties, should have some weight in our differing with this assertion.

Blight is the result of the appearance of a fungus upon the bark of the tree; this penetrates the tissues and brings death to the affected parts. Its influence upon the circulation of the sap is thus from an external source, and not by absorption through the roots. LeConte trees grafted upon thrifty seedling pear stocks show, after fourteen years trial, as healthy growth as trees grown from cuttings and under similar conditions of culture, with, however, one advantage here in favor of grafted trees in arriving sooner at the bearing age, and yielding on an average larger fruit. When cases of blight have occurred, the proportion has been about equal upon grafted trees and upon those grown from cuttings.

Within the past twelve years we have disseminated upwards of 500,000 trees of this class, with the most satisfactory results to purchasers, as their numerous reports of abundant crops and health of trees evidence. Our own orchard trees, ranging from four to fourteen years of age, refute every assertion condemning grafted trees. Many trees have doubtless been grown by being grafted upon pieces of apple or quince roots or pear suckers, and as such trees have proven to be worthless from lack of affinity between stock and graft, their failure should be assigned to the proper causes, and not to theoretical assertions, which are as untenable as they are unscientific.

PRICES OF TREES.

One year old Standard, single stem.....25c. each; \$2.00 per 10; \$18 per 100.
Two years old " heavily branched.....40c. each; 3.50 per 10; 30 per 100.

Daimio—Medium, acute pyriform, pale green, washed brown, flesh brittle, sub-acid; inferior as a desert fruit, but excellent for canning; very prolific. Matures during September. Trees exceedingly vigorous, and with leaves of extraordinary size.

Garbers—A seedling of China Sand, raised by Dr. J. B. Garber, of Pennsylvania. Resembles the Keiffer in size, appearance and quality. Maturity October. Tree of more open growth than Keiffer.

Hawai, or Sandwich Island—Medium, round, bergamot shape; good for cooking or canning; very prolific; foliage luxuriant; fine tree. October to December.

Keiffer—Origin near Philadelphia, where the original tree, now twenty-two years old, has not failed to yield a large crop of fruit for fifteen years past. It is a seedling of Chica Sand Pear, supposed to have been crossed with Bartlett. Fruit large to very large, affecting the ovoid oregg shape; skin yellow, with a bright vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Matures from September to October. Tree very vigorous and

very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old.

NOTE—The past season has again fully demonstrated the great value of this fruit for the Southern States. Numerous reports from Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia are most favorable as to results. As a Fall pear there is no variety as yet disseminated which has given such profitable returns, and the wonderful fertility of the trees is surprising. Many of our trees planted four years since have yielded as high as three bushels of perfect fruit.

It is unfortunate that the real merits of this fruit have been underestimated, from the haste in which it is hurried to market in an immature condition, and often before it has attained proper size. When allowed to hang upon the tree until the beginning of October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few pears which are more attractive, and in point of quality it combines extreme juiciness, with a sprightly sub-acid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett; it is then an excellent dessert fruit. As to its value as a market fruit, it commands on an average \$2.00 per bushel when shipped in an immature stage, and is

then considered as a second-class cooking fruit. If marketed after being house-ripened, \$4.00 per bushel has been realized if sold in quantities, and at retail it readily commands from 75 cents to \$1.00 per dozen at the city fruit stands.

So far no cases of blight have appeared in this section, where all the trees now growing were grown by being grafted upon seedling pear stocks. There are trees now ten years old.

LeConte, or Chinese Pear—Supposed to be a hybrid between the old China Sand Pear and a cultivated variety. Fruit large, pyriform, skin smooth, pale yellow, quality very variable; usually of second quality, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool, dark room or in drawers, its quality improves remarkably. Maturity from July 20 to end of August. The tree is of remarkable vigor and rapid growth;

foliage dense and luxuriant; hardy everywhere, but of greatest value South. Trees begin to bear fruit when four years old, and should be planted at least twenty feet apart. LeConte and Keiffers are so far the most desirable varieties of this class, and our stock of trees is exceedingly large.

Mme. Von Seibold—Large, round, russet, similar in shape to the old China Sand. Flesh brittle, juicy, with a peculiar spicy aroma. Quality inferior for table use, unless ripened slowly, when it is better; excellent for canning. Prolific and good grower.

Mikado—Resembles Daimio. Excellent for canning.

Smith's—Almost identical with LeConte in size, shape and quality, but perhaps a little earlier.

PEACHES.

PRICES OF TREES.

Purchasers' selection.....each, 15c.; per 10, \$1 50; per 100, \$12 00.
1st size, where selection is partly left to us.....\$75 per 1,000.

A sandy loam is most suitable to the Peach, still it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained. Plant one year old trees cut back to three feet. Prune every year by cutting off one-half of the previous year's growth. To prevent the attack of the borer, hill up the tree in April and level off again in November; the hard bark of the body will prevent the insect from puncturing it, and if any eggs are by chance deposited, they can be easily removed.

SELECT LIST.

FREESTONES.

Amelia—*Synonyms*: Stroman's Carolina, Orangeburg, Ruyzer's June, etc. Very large, conical, white, nearly covered with crimson, juicy, melting, vinous, sweet, and of high flavor. Too tender to stand long carriage, but as a Peach for home consumption is truly magnificent. July 1 to 10.

Albert Sidney—Medium, oblong, yellowish white, with red cheek, flesh melting and of highest flavor. Middle to end of July. Of Chinese type.

Alexander—Above medium; highly colored in clay soils, less in light soils; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous and of good quality; adheres to the stone. Matures from May 20 to May 30 in Augusta. Trees are remarkably prolific, and bear very young; a most valuable market fruit, and it is the earliest to ripen.

NOTE.—Since the introduction of the Alexander, a very large number of new seedlings have been brought before the Horticultural world. Nearly every one is said to be earlier in maturity or of larger size. After several years of fruiting, the conclusion is that the bulk have a common origin, being, as it believed, seedlings of Hale's Early, and so near alike in size, flavor, growth, season of maturity, and other characteristics, as to puzzle the best growers to detect any difference between them. They are nearly all reproductions of Alexander. While some varieties may mature earlier in certain localities than others, the result of a series of years has been that these peculiarities are not permanent, but that early maturity is influenced mainly by locality and condition of the weather in May. We have, therefore, discarded the propaga-

tion of the following so-called varieties, and given precedence to Alexander as best, largest, earliest and best for shipping, viz: Alpha, Amsden, Arkansas Traveler, Brice's Early, Brigg's May, Cumberland, Gov. Garland, Honeywell, Musser, Saunders, Waterloo, Wilder, etc

Baldwin's Late—Large, oblong, greenish white, with red cheek, juicy and well flavored. October 10.

Beatrice—Small to medium, deep red and mottled deeper red; flesh juicy, vinous and of good quality; matures immediately after Alexander; trees are exceeding prolific; fruit needs thinning so soon as set, otherwise it is too small; fills the gap between Alexander and Hale's Early. Matures June 1 to 10.

Berenice (China strain)—Large, yellow, mottled with dark crimson; flesh yellow, melting, juicy; excellent. Maturity end of July to middle of August.

Columbia—*Synonyms*: Pace, Tinley's Superb, Stephen's, Yellow Indian, etc. Very large, skin downy, dingy yellow and striped with dull brown or red; flesh yellow, buttery, melting and exceedingly rich. Ripe about July 20 and continues for a month; a popular Southern type, which is easily reproduced from seed.

Crawford's Early—Large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich. Very productive; a standard market variety. Ripe from 1st to 10th of July.

Crawford's Late—Similar to the above, but usually larger and two weeks later.

Cora—Above medium, white, with a pale red cheek; flesh white, juicy and well flavored. Middle to end of September. An improved seedling of Lady Parham.

Early Louise—Larger than Early Beatrice, which it succeeds in immediate maturity; very thin skin and delicate aroma; excellent variety for home consumption only, as it is too tender to carry great distances. Maturity from June 8 to 15; tree very prolific.

Early Rivers—Large to very large, pale greenish white; flesh white, sub-acid, very vinous and very juicy, of exceedingly delicate flavor, skin very thin. Maturity June 10 to 20; unfit to carry great distance; very prolific.

Early Tillotson—Medium, white, covered with red, melting, good; very

prolific; a favorite market variety; stands shipping well. Ripe from June 15 to 25.

Elberta—Large, yellow, with red cheek, juicy and high flavor; flesh yellow; supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling. Ripe middle of July; an excellent shipping variety.

Fleitas, or Yellow St. John—Large, roundish, orange yellow, with a deep red cheek, juicy, sweet and highly flavored; flesh yellow. Ripens with Early Tillotson and lasts longer. Origin New Orleans; identical with May Beauty of Louisiana.

Foster—Resembles Early Crawford, but a few days earlier.

Great Eastern—Very large (often measuring 14 inches), greenish-white, with a slight wash of red; flesh juicy and sweet; sometimes a little coarse; a showy fruit. Originated in our orchard. July 20th.

Hale's Early—Above medium, white, with red cheek; flesh white, melting, vinous and very good; very productive. Maturity from June 5th to 15th, and continues until the 24th to 30th. In some localities this variety is pre-disposed to decay, and therefore almost worthless. In others, however, it has proven to be an early and good flavored variety, and more free from decay than the varieties ripening immediately after it. Wherever it is successful it has given large profits.

Mountain Rose—Large, white, washed with carmine; flesh tinged pink, juicy, vinous, sub-acid and good flavor; very good. Ripens June 25th or immediately after Early Tillotson; an excellent early market variety, and superior to Early York.

Muscogee—A variety of the Columbia, with white flesh; size large, skin dingy yellow, nearly covered with crimson, red and dark brown cheek, spotted and somewhat striped like the Columbia; flesh white, with some red veins around the stone, melting, juicy and very good. Maturity beginning of August.

Osceola—Large, golden yellow, with orange cheek, and a few red veins; flesh golden yellow, sweet, buttery, and with an apricot flavor; belongs to the Indian type. Beginning of September.

Pallas (seedling from Honey)—This is the only seedling out of many hundreds of the Honey Peach which has

varied from the parent. It was originated by the late Dr. L. E. Berckmans, and first fruited in 1878. The fruit resembles the parent, but is much larger and more round in shape; flesh white, melting, with a rich, vinous aroma, partaking in this of the flavor of the Grosse Mignonne. Maturity July 10; blooms two to three weeks later than the Honey, and is therefore more successful.

Picquet's Late—Very large, yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, buttery, rich, sweet and of the highest flavor. Maturity from end of August to middle of September. Originated by Antoine Picquet, Esq., Belair, Ga. First trees disseminated by us in 1860. This variety seldom fails to produce a crop of fruit, and after twenty-six years test, is considered the most profitable late yellow peach South and West.

Reeves' Favorite—Large, oblong; skin deep yellow, with orange cheek; flesh juicy and buttery; very sweet; good. Ripens July 15th.

Robert (Rareripe strain)—Large, creamy white and crimson cheek; flesh white, slightly veined pink, melting, juicy and vinous; quality best. Freestone. Middle of August.

Stephens' Rareripe—Large, oblong; skin greenish white, with pale red

cheek; flesh white, red at the stone, juicy, vinous, sub-acid; very good. July 25th to August 15th.

Stump the World—Very large, white, with bright cheek; flesh white, juicy, and of good flavor; stands carriage well, and is a fine market variety. July 20th, and lasts three weeks.

Susquehannah—Very large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, juicy and of high flavor; superior to Late Crawford. End of July.

Spottswood—Similar to Chinese Cling, but freestone; very large and of best quality. Middle of July.

Thurber—Large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh very juicy, vinous and delicate aroma; of exceedingly fine texture. Maturity middle to end of July. A seedling of Chinese Cling, which it resembles in size and beauty, but perfectly free. This variety has not failed to yield a crop of fruit during a period of fifteen years, and is highly prized as a market sort by Western growers. Originated by Dr. L. E. Berckmans, and trees first disseminated by us in 1873.

Lady Ingold—Resembles Early Crawfords, but of better quality and a few days later; superior for canning.

Sallie Worrell—Very large, white; very good. September.

CLINGSTONES.

Annie Wylie—Large, white, with red cheek; flesh very juicy, vinous, and of best quality. Maturity September 1st to 10th.

Chinese—This type has of late years produced several improved seedlings, which, although not all attaining the enormous size of the original variety, are, however, of better flavor and less predisposed to decay, and of less straggling habit of growth. The best sub-varieties are:

GENERAL LEE—Above medium, oblong, creamy white, with carmine wash; flesh very finely grained, melting, very juicy and of high flavor; quality best. July 1st to 10th.

ORIOLE—Large, yellow, rich, buttery. Middle of August.

STONEWALL JACKSON—Almost similar to General Lee in size and quality, but a week later, and tree a more compact grower. July 15th to 25th.

SYLPHIDE—Similar to Chinese Cling, but maturing one month later.

Croft's Golden—Very large, deep yellow and crimson cheek; flesh yellow, sub-acid, vinous and well flavored. End of July to August 10th.

Darby—Large, round; skin creamy white, with pale white blush on one side; flesh pure white to the skin, juicy, sweet and of good aroma; quality very good. Maturity middle to end of October; an excellent late peach; origin Newberry, S. C.

Duff Yellow—Very large, yellow, with red wash, juicy, sub-acid; showy fruit. July 10th.

Demming's September—Large, oblong, with a protuberance; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, red near the stone; juicy, vinous and good; resembles Lemon Cling, but one month later.

Eaton's Golden—Medium; skin golden yellow, with occasionally a few pink spots; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, with apricot flavor. Middle of September. A superior variety for canning.

Flewellen—Large, deep red, with deeper red veins; flesh red, juicy, vinous; very good; belongs to the Indian type. July 20th.

General Taylor—Medium, round; skin white, nearly covered with red; flesh juicy, sweet. Ripens July 1st; origin Mississippi.

Goode's October—Large; skin white, washed and veined pale red; flesh white, with red veins; juicy, vinous and well flavored; of the Indian type. Beginning of October.

Heath Red—Large, oblong; skin creamy white, with red wash; flesh juicy, vinous and well flavored; red near the stone. August 25th.

Heath Late White—*Synonyms*: White English, Eliza Thomas, Potter's September, Rauby Peach, White Globe, Henrietta, etc., etc. Large, oval, with a sharp apex; skin creamy white, very seldom with any red; flesh pure white to the stone; juicy, sweet and good aroma; very popular for preserving; ripens beginning of September. There are numberless local names for this peach, which reproduces itself from the seed with slight variations.

Indian Blood—Large, dark claret, with deep red veins; downy; flesh deep red; very juicy, vinous and refreshing. Middle of August.

Juno (China and Picquet strains)—Very large, deep yellow, mottled

orange crimson; flesh yellow, fine-grained, very juicy, vinous, sub-acid; quality best. Clingstone. August 10th to 20th.

Newington—Large, oblong, white, slightly tinged with red and a red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and well flavored. August 10th.

Old Mixon—*Synonym*: Congress Cling. Large, oblong, creamy white, with much red; juicy, sweet and well flavored. End of July.

Pine Apple—*Synonyms*: Lemon, Kennedy's Carolina, Allison, Early Lemon Cling, etc. Large, oblong, with a protuberance like a lemon; skin golden yellow, tinged with dark red; flesh yellow, slightly red at the stone; juicy, sub-acid, excellent; reproduces from the stone with slight variations. Middle of August.

Shelby—Large, white, with red cheek; very juicy and well flavored. End of July to August 5th.

Tinley's October—Medium, white, with a wash of red; flesh white, juicy, vinous and of high flavor. Middle of October.

Tuskana—Above medium, oblong; skin yellow and deep orange red; flesh sub-acid, vinous; good. Ripens end of June; origin Mississippi.

White July—Flesh fine-grained, very vinous, sub-acid, high flavor; white to the stone. Middle of July.

LEADING VARIETIES FOR MARKET.

IN ORDER OF MATURITY.

Freestones—Alexander, Beatrice, Hale's Tillotson, Fleitas, St. John, Mountain Rose, Crawford's Early, Old Mixon Free, Susquehannah, Thurber, Elberta, Stump the World, Columbia, Picquet's, Cora, Baldwin's Late.

Cling—Tuskana, General Taylor, General Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Old Mixon, Croft's Golden, Pine Apple, Indian Blood, White Heath, Eaton's Golden, Tinley's, Darby.

ORNAMENTAL PEACHES.

15 cents each.

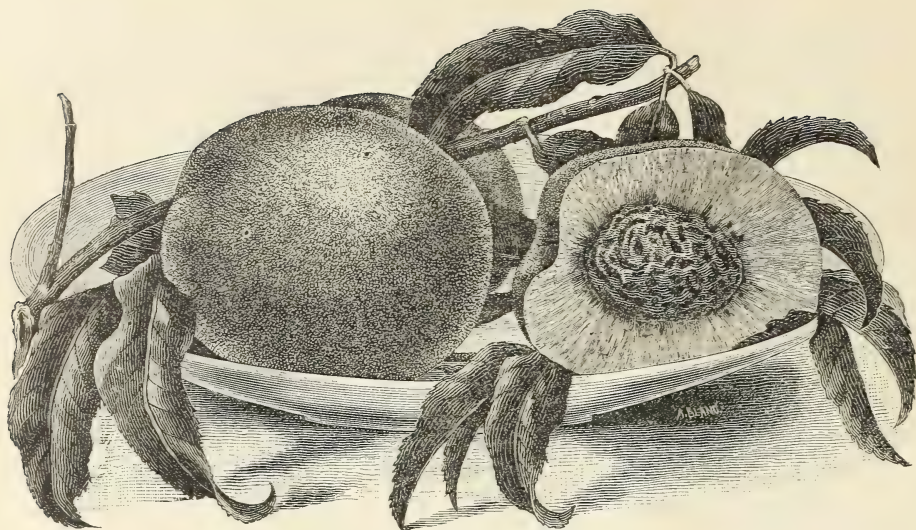
Double Flowering—Crimson, Pink and White. Beautiful in early Spring.

Italian Dwarf—Grows five feet high; makes a bush; leaves very large; fruit large, green; flesh white, juicy, with almond flavor; free. Ripens end of August.

Pyramidal—Grows to a height of twenty feet in a compact form, like the Lombardy Poplar.

Van Buren's Golden Dwarf—Grows six to eight feet high, of a compact habit; fruit very large, similar to Lemon Cling, and of good quality; suitable for city gardens or where space is limited.

Weeping—Curious weeping habit; produces a tolerable fruit.



Red Ceylon Peach.

NEWER VARIETIES OF PEACHES.

Not fruited with us, but have given good results where tried.

Price, 15 cents each.

Burke (origin Louisiana)—Seedling of Chinese Cling; very large and of excellent flavor.

Globe (N. J.)—Very large; light golden yellow, with red blush; flesh light yellow, juicy, rich and of best quality. About August 1st. Freestone.

Japan Blood—Fruit is represented by growers who have had a crop of it as being as large and as early as Alexander; flesh marbled red and of good quality. The great merit as claimed for the Japan Blood Peach is its earliness and bright color, as well as very early bearing. \$12 per 100.

Japan Blood Dwarf—This is claimed by the introducers to be of dwarf and spreading growth; but although our trees were budded from this dwarf form, they have nevertheless lost this habit, and are now growing as rapidly as the ordinary sorts. Doubtless that the imported trees from Japanese growers do retain for a while the dwarfish growth which by special methods of cultivation they have assumed in Japan, but under the influence of our climate they soon assume a vigorous and tall habit of growth.

The following is a description of the fruit as produced in Louisiana:

"Equally as large as Alexander; skin
"splashed with red, and flesh marbled
"with streaks of deep red. It ripens

"evenly, and is clear to the stone. Pit
"small and white; flavor excellent; and,
"so far, the earliest shipping peach."

Muir (California)—Large, yellow; very rich and a very small pit; abundant bearer. Beginning of July. Freestone. A superior canning peach, and extensively grown for that purpose in California.

Wheatland—Very large, yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh yellow; of best quality. July 15th. Freestone.

Wonderful (N. J.)—Very large, deep yellow, with carmine blush; flesh yellow, firm, sweet, rich and vinous; freestone. End of August. It is claimed for this variety that the fruit is uniformly large and possesses remarkable keeping qualities, making it one of the best shipping sorts for late marketing.

Red Ceylon—Medium, yellow washed with red; flesh yellow, blood red from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from pit; tender, melting, and of good quality; subacid. Freestone. Ripe in Florida middle of May. This variety originated from pits sent from Ceylon, and belongs to a distinct strain, which is neither the common Persian nor the Chinese. Trees are very vigorous, and said to be very prolific bearers. They will likely succeed where the Persian type is grown. June buds 25c. each, \$2 per 10.

NECTARINES.

Price 15 cents each; \$1.50 per 10.

Require the same culture as the peach. The fruit having a smooth skin, is very liable to the attacks of the curculio. They ripen through July and part of August.

Boston—Yellow, sweet, freestone.

Coosa—Very large, red; flesh white; very good; a new seedling from Upper Georgia.

Duc du Tellier—Green, with purplish cheek.

Early Violet—Small, green, nearly covered with purple; good.

Golden Cling—Medium, yellow; good; cling.

New White—Large, pure white; flesh tender, juicy, vinous; very good, early, free.

Stanwix—Green, with violet cheek; juicy, sweet and very good.

Victoria—Medium, with purple brown cheek. July.

PLUMS.

IMPROVED CHICKASAW TYPE.

Varieties of this type are less liable to attacks of curculio than those of European origin, and combine vigor of growth with great productiveness.

PRICES OF TREES, UNLESS NOTED.

1 year, very fine, 25c. each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

Cumberland—Originated near Augusta from seeds collected upon the Cumberland Mountains in 1864. Large, yellow, juicy, sweet; good. Maturity August and September.

DeCaradeuc—Medium, round; yellow, with brown red cheek; juicy, sweet, and of fine flavor. Beginning of June. This variety is doubtless a hybrid between the Chickasaw and an European variety, and is remarkably fine.

Newman's—Medium, bright red; cling; fair quality. Ripens middle of July.

Wild Goose—Large, somewhat oblong; bright vermilion red; juicy, sweet; good quality; cling. Ripens middle of June; a very showy and fine market fruit; prolific bearer. Most profitable of all.

Marianna—After fruiting this variety quite extensively, we find it inferior

to Wild Goose. It is not as early, as large or equal in quality, but the tree is of a remarkable healthy and thrifty habit, and so far seems to be less liable to die back than the Wild Goose. We grow this variety mainly upon its own roots.

Robinson—Fruit medium, nearly round; red on yellow ground; sweet, juicy, and of excellent quality; very prolific, and five to ten days later than Wild Goose.

Pottawottamie—A new Western variety; early, red; very productive.

N.B.—All these Plums should be picked when they commence coloring and ripened in the house. In three days time they will acquire a brilliant color. If left on the tree too long, the fruit drops and never attains the quality of that which is house-ripened. This gradual ripening allows these varieties to carry perfectly to distant markets.

PEACH-LEAVED TYPE.

Kanawha—Medium, oblong; bright vermilion; juicy, fine flavored; quality very good. Ripens in September. Although it colors as early as July, it is not fit for use until it ripens upon the tree. An excellent late variety.

Miner—Large, roundish, deep red; very juicy, rich and high flavor. Ripens in August. Tree of upright growth and very prolific.

Reid—Resembles Kanawha; tree rather dwarf and an enormous bearer. Ripe September, and can be kept until October.

EUROPEAN TYPE.

Bohemian and Hungarian Prunes—

These are occasionally successful and valuable for drying.

Imperial Gage—Fruit very large, yellow; succeeds occasionally when planted in a poultry yard.

Shipper's Pride—A new variety of the Damson type, and originated in Western New York. It is claimed

to possess great productiveness, with fruit of large size, good quality and superior shipping qualities.

Spanlding—Of the Green Gage type; originated in New Jersey, and claimed to be curculio-proof. Fruit large, yellowish green, sugary, rich and of excellent flavor. June. Not fruited with us so far.

PRUNUS PISSARDII—Persian Purple-Leaved Plum.

This is unquestionably the most desirable of all purple-leaved trees, as it retains its deep color throughout our warmest weather and its leaves until mid-winter. For five years past we cultivated it as an ornamental variety, but to this it adds the merit of producing a fruit of the size and shape of the DeCaradeuc plum. Color bright crimson from the time the fruit is set. Only second as to quality if classed for dessert, but desirable for cooking. Maturity middle of June. Very productive, and seems so far entirely free from the attacks of the curculio.



Bearing Tree of Kelsey Planted in 1883. Yield Three Bushels.

JAPAN PLUMS.

This race is as distinct from our native varieties as is the LeConte Pear from the Bartlett. The trees resemble somewhat our vigorous varieties of the Chickasaw type, but the foliage is larger and quite distinct. Some are hardy as far North as where the Wild Goose succeeds, and for our Southern States they open a new era in plum culture. We have fruited sixteen varieties of this type, and find many of decided value for market and for family use. The confusion existing in the nomenclature as given by the importers of Japanese fruits is such that scarcely two invoices received under similar names contain the same varieties. Some of the synonyms given in our Catalogue of 1888, and which were taken from those of the Japanese growers, do not correspond with the description of the latter, as we found upon fruiting these varieties.

PRICES OF TREES UPON PLUM STOCKS, UNLESS SPECIALLY QUOTED:

Extra large, five feet and over.....each, 50c.; per 10, \$4; per 100, \$25
Medium, four feet.....each, 25c.; per 10, \$2; per 100, \$18

SECTION I.

BOTAN TYPE.

This type seems to belong to the hardier or Northern group, and has given good results in Northern and Western States.

Botan—We have two distinct varieties received under this name. The first, which we consider the most desirable, or **Yellow Fleshed Botan**, is large, round, with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed. Skin yellow, ground heavily washed purplish carmine, and a darker cheek. Flesh yellow, very juicy, sub-acid, with apricot flavor; quite firm; skin tough; clingstone; quality best; pit large. Maturity June 25 to July 5. This variety is identical with the "Abundance" Plum of some growers. We also have this variety under several numbers as received from Japan, all proving identical. One of the best early varieties.

Sweet Botan—Is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Skin green, nearly covered with dull purple, and blue bloom; flesh yellowish, a little coarse-grained, firm, sugary, or at times slightly sub-acid; adheres slightly to the stone; quality

very good. Maturity June 20 to July 5.

Burbank—In general characteristics resembles Yellow Fleshed Botan. Color cherry red, mottled yellow; shape usually more globular; flesh, flavor and quality are identical, but its period of maturity here is from three to four weeks later, or middle to last of July. The tree is of very vigorous habit, slightly differing in foliage.

Burbank No. 2—Medium, globular; yellow, nearly overspread with purplish carmine; flesh yellow, very juicy, melting, fine grained, rich; nearly freestone; quality best. End of June to July 10. One year old trees only. 25c.

Ogon—Medium, round, golden yellow; flesh yellow, firm, sweet; quality good; freestone. June 15; the earliest of this class; tree of moderate growth.

SECTION II.

KELSEY TYPE.

As the varieties of this group appear to be less hardier in the Northern States, we would recommend these for sections below the thirty-fourth degree of latitude north.

Botankio— $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad. Yellow orange ground, nearly covered with reddish purple, and blue bloom; flesh deep orange, very firm, sugary, and sub-acid near the skin; clingstone. Maturity middle of July; quality very good. A showy and prolific variety.

Chabot—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 2 inches broad. Yellow ground, nearly covered with carmine red; flesh orange yellow, very solid, sub-acid; quality very good; clingstone. Maturity end of July. This will doubtless prove a valuable variety for drying.

Hattankio (round)—From descriptions of Japan catalogues, we believe this to be Shiro-Sinomo. Large, yellow, variable in shape—usually quite round, but sharply pointed specimens are often produced upon the same tree; flesh light orange, solid, sugary, a little coarse-grained, with Gage flavor; clingstone; quality very good. Maturity middle to end of July.

Kelsey—This we consider the most remarkable variety of this section. It sustains every point of excellence claimed for it by the introducers. Size large to very large, often 7 to 9 inches in circumference; heart-shaped; color greenish yellow, overspread with reddish purple, and blue bloom; flesh very solid, yellow, rich and juicy, and with excellent flavor; pit very small; adheres slightly to the flesh. For canning or evaporating it is also most valuable. Experiments resulted in yielding $19\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of dried fruit to 100 pounds of fresh fruit. Maturity middle of July to end of August.

NOTE.—The abundant yield of 1889 was extraordinary, many trees three years old producing half a bushel of fruit, and our oldest trees, grafted in 1883, yielding from two to three bushels each. In many cases the fruit decayed to some extent during the continued rainy season in July. This was more

apparent where trees had been kept cultivated after the middle of June. Upon clay soils, and where the surface was left undisturbed a month or six weeks before maturity, the fruit was almost entirely free from decay, and kept sound until the middle of September. As an instance of its remarkable shipping qualities, we made several shipments to France. On July 30, 1889, we sent a box to Paris. Out of the 40 specimens it contained, 30 arrived there on August 14 in perfect condition, the other 10 being more or less specked, but in an edible condition. The sound specimens were exhibited at the "World's Exposition," and remained sound for more than a week. On August 8 another box, containing also 40 specimens (some weighing $6\frac{1}{4}$ oz.), was sent to the south of France. Every specimen was received there in perfect condition after a 15 days trip.

Masu—Of medium size, slightly pointed, light red; flesh yellowish, melting, juicy, sub-acid; nearly freestone; second quality, but showy. Maturity end of June.

Satsuma, or Blood Plum—*Synonyms*: Shirata Bene, Uwase, Yonemomo. Large, skin dark purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape gobular or with a sharp point; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, well flavored, firm; quality very good, pit small. Maturity in Georgia in 1889 two to three weeks before Kelsey. Tree very vigorous. We believe this will prove one of the most valuable varieties of this section, and probably adapted to the Middle and Northern States.

Ura Beni—Very long, bright carmine red, with bluish bloom; flesh fine-grained, firm, sub-acid; second quality; clingstone. June 25 to July 1. An early and showy fruit. Probably identical with Long Fruit.

The following have not fruited with us: RED NAGATE, YOSEBE, YELLOW NAGATE. All seem to be distinct, instead of being synonyms as given in Japanese Catalogue.

SECTION III.

PRUNUS SIMONI—Simon's Chinese Apricot Plum.



A remarkable fruit indeed. This was introduced eighteen years ago from China by Mr. Eugene Simon (then French Consul in China), and the first disseminated from the old nurseries of Simon Bros., at Metz Plantieres (Alsace-Lorraine). The tree is of attractive, erect and compact habit; flowers very small, and seem to be defective in pollen; fruit large, flattened, two and one-half to two and three-quarter inches broad, by one and three-quarters to two inches through, and very much resembles a tomato; flesh yellow, fine grained, and exceedingly firm; juicy, acid, and combining the most remarkable flavors of

pear, apple, pineapple and muskmelon; quality best; begins to ripen June 15 and lasts until July 15; a shy bearer.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS.

[DIOSPYROS KAKI.]

Eleven fruit seasons just passed have satisfactorily settled the question as to the value of this fruit for the cotton growing belt of the Southern States, where the tree is perfectly hardy. The merits of this fruit are the early bearing age of the trees as well as wonderful fertility, as it is quite common to see one year old trees planted in Spring produce a crop of from twenty to fifty well developed Persimmons the following year. The tendency to overbearing should be checked by removing the largest proportion of its fruit when fully set, in April or May, and leaving only a number commensurate with the age and size of the tree.

The fruit of most varieties described, is of a bright orange red or light vermilion color; in shape and general appearance resembling a large smooth tomato, and begins to color when half grown, but should be allowed to hang on the tree until just before a frost is expected, or in the case of the early ripening varieties when fully soft. If gathered before a frost, there is a slight astringency next to the skin, but this disappears after being kept in the house a few days or weeks. If allowed to be slightly touched by frost the flavor is much improved, but the fruit will then not keep many days. It is therefore desirable to gather the fruit before frost if intended for keeping, and then some varieties will remain sound until January and February. The flesh is soft, rich and sweet, and a slight apricot flavor.

There are many varieties of the Persimmon raised in Japan; some are eaten in a fresh state, others are used for drying. Samples of dried Persimmons have been sent from Japan, and they are equal to the best Smyrna figs, but with a peculiar and pleasant aroma.

We have endeavored to arrive at a correct nomenclature, but after eleven years in fruiting the Persimmons we are almost as much puzzled now as at the start. Large quantities of trees are annually imported from Japan; the varieties seldom exceed twelve in the collections usually sent to this country, yet when the trees bear fruit the same name is often found to apply to several distinct varieties, or one variety has several names. The list which we give includes the best and most distinct varieties, and while we do not claim the nomenclature to be correct, we have endeavored to reach as near to accuracy as possible.

Our trees are all grafted upon native stocks and well rooted; they are in every respect superior to the imported trees, which are usually deficient in roots. We have no seedlings to offer. Grafted trees alone are of any value. Seedlings seldom give good results, as not over three per cent. prove to have perfect flowers, the others being male and thus barren.

PRICE OF TREES.

HOME GROWN—2 to 3 feet, 50c. each; per 10, \$4; per 100, \$25.
 —4 to 5 feet, 75c. each; per 10, \$6.

Among, or Yemon—Round, flattened, deeply ribbed, dark orange red; 3 inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$; average weight 7 ounces, but specimens weighing 16 ounces were produced on three year old trees in 1885. Very sweet; flesh red, and is edible while still solid. Maturity from end of September until November.

Hacheya—*Synonyms*: Yomato, Imperial, Costata, etc. Usually oblong and acute apex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches; flesh red. Perfectly globular specimens are, however, as numerous as the former. Orange red; keeps very late. Tree upright and vigorous.

Hyakume—*Synonyms*: Pound, Daidai-Maru, Seedless, Tane-nashi, etc. Large, nearly globular, deep orange red; average 3 inches, weight 5 ounces; keeps late; one of the best.

Ko-Tsuru—Medium, oblong, with a sharp apex 2 inches by 3 long; prolific.

Kurokume—Very large, round, somewhat flattened; $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches; average weight 10 ounces, and sometimes yields specimens of 16 ounces in weight; keeps late.

Mazelli—*Synonym*: Miyotan. Round or slightly oblong, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches; slightly ribbed, orange red; average weight $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; very prolific, of dwarf growth and keeps very late.

Masu-Gata—Medium, round, brownish red; flesh dark brown, very sweet; edible in September and October. Produces its fruit in large clusters.

Minokaki—Large, oblong, pointed; flesh red; very good. Foliage distinct; keeps late.

Zingi—The smallest of the list; nearly globular; average 2 inches. Pulp quite dark, very sweet and rich; best quality; very productive. Matures during October.

QUINCES.

Price 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10. All grafted, unless noted.

Angers—Large, pear-shaped; thrifty grower; on own roots.

Apple, or Orange—Large, round; most esteemed for preserving.

Chinese—A most extraordinary fruit; oblong, of immense size, often weighing from two to two and a half pounds. Growth rapid and distinct. Blooms very early in Spring, but withal seldom fails to produce a crop. Fruit rather coarser in texture than the preceding.

Chinese—Seedlings. Three years old. Trees usually of more open growth than those grafted. Fruit usually

large with but slight variation in shape.

Champion—Claimed to be superior to the Apple or Orange.

Meech—Not fruited here.

Portugal—Very large, of excellent quality, but not very productive until trees are 8 to 10 years old; a very strong growing tree.

Rae's Mammoth—Fruit very large.

NOTE.—Quince trees need little or no pruning besides removing the dead wood. They succeed best in a strong, rich clay soil, except the Chinese, which thrives equally well in good light soils.

NUT BEARING TREES.

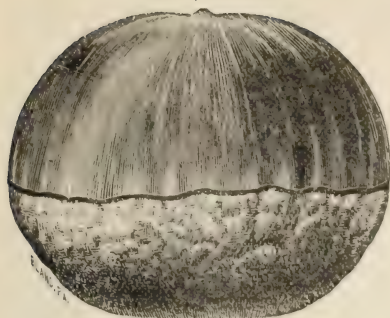
ALMONDS.

Price of trees—1 year from bud, 4 to 5 feet, 25c. each; \$2 per 10; \$18 per 100.

Princesse and Sultana—Both are prolific, soft-shelled and very good. These are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe, and produce the bulk of the almonds of commerce.

Pistache—A half soft-shelled variety, with very small pointed fruit, and kernel of a delicate sweet flavor; highly esteemed in Southern Europe.

Almonds are unreliable for the middle sections of the South, but more successful in Florida.



Japan Chestnut.

CHESTNUTS.

American—5 to 6 feet, 25c. each; \$2 per 10; \$18 per 100.

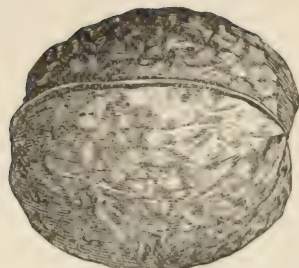
Large Spanish—2 to 3 feet, 25c. each; \$2 per 10; 4 to 5 feet, 50c. each.

Japan—This is unquestionably a great acquisition for the section of the United States where the native species flourish. There are many sub-varieties cultivated in Japan, and, like the Persimmon, their nomenclature is badly confused. Seedlings vary in size and shape, as well as habit of growth and productiveness, and are therefore more unreliable as to products than the grafted trees. We have grown this Chestnut seven years, and trees of three years of age have yielded fruit. Fruit very large, burrs containing at times as many as five large nuts; quality similar to the native variety. In habit the trees are dwarf. Price of grafted trees, 2 to 3 feet, 50c. each. The trees which we offer are all grown in our Nurseries. Imported trees are, as a rule, worthless; they are badly grown, with scarcely any roots, and few survive; those which keep alive require two years careful nursing to bring them into growth.

WALNUTS, OR MADEIRA NUTS.

Price of trees, unless specially noted, 2 to 3 feet, 25c., \$2 per 10; 4 feet, 50c., \$4 per 10.

Chaberte—Nuts oval, medium; very prolific; blooms late.



Early Bearing Walnut.

Early Bearing, or Proparturiensis—Of dwarf growth; produces nuts when 4 years old. Nuts of good quality and size. Two years old, 10 to 12 inches, 25c.; \$2 per 10; three and four years, 2 feet, 50c.

Franquette—Large, oblong, slightly pointed; half-hard shell; very good.



Mayette Walnut.

Mayette—Nuts produced in pairs; oblong, somewhat flattened; best quality; half-hard shell.

Parisienne—Large, oblong, slightly hard shell; very good.

Thin Shelled—Nuts large, oblong, shell very thin; of excellent quality, and keep sweet a long time.

All our trees are grown from seed. Some varieties are imported from France from reliable growers; others are grown from nuts produced in our orchards. We have trees of the Early Bearing variety which at eight years of age have yielded upward of one bushel of nuts. The varieties as offered, although seedlings, usually come true, or with slight variations. Grafted trees are always scarce and high-priced, owing to the difficulty of this method of propagation.

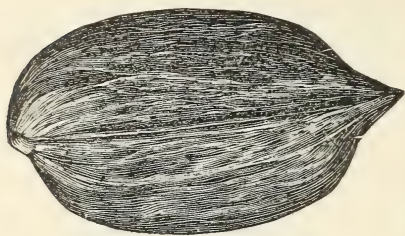
The best soil for Walnuts is a strong clay, rich and somewhat stony; hence many acres of land which are difficult to cultivate in ordinary crops are available for Walnuts.

FILBERTS.

Of easy culture; they are of bushy habit, of growth, and require little or no pruning; dry, ordinary soil is suitable. They are very productive, and requiring but little space to grow, they may be planted in clumps. Suckers should be removed annually.

Common White—An excellent variety.

Two years, 20c. each, \$1.50 per 10, \$10 per 100; three and four years, 25c. each, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100.



PECANS.

Pecan culture is rapidly increasing, there being few trees that yield as regular and larger income after they attain the bearing age, which is at eight to ten years after planting. Any soil where the hickory grows is suitable to

Pecans, but trees grown in rich alluvial soils produce larger crops. The Pecan tree is difficult to graft, but as the sub-varieties, of which there are many, reproduce themselves at the rate of 60 to 70 per cent., and thus the variation being small, we offer only seedling trees grown from the largest Paper-Shell nut obtainable in Louisiana. These vary in number from sixty to seventy nuts to the pound, and retail at from 50c. to \$1 per pound, extra sizes sometimes commanding \$1.50 per pound. The small hard-shelled nuts can be purchased at from 5 to 6 cents per pound. Owing to the excessive length of the tap-root, large trees transplant with difficulty; hence one or two years old trees should always be selected, as less liable to fail.

PRICE OF TREES:

Extra large Louisiana Paper-Shell—

One year, 8 to 10 inches high, 25c. each, \$2 per 10.

No. 1, very large Louisiana Paper-Shell—

One year, 8 to 10 inches high, 20c. each, \$1.50 per 10, \$12 per 100.

No. 1, very large Louisiana Paper-Shell—

Two years, 15 to 24 inches high, 25c. each, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100.





ELÆAGNUS EDULIS—Japan Oleaster.

(Gumi Fruit of the Japanese).

A medium-sized deciduous shrub, with leaves green above and silvery beneath. Flowers axillary, small, fragrant; produced in early Spring, and followed by reddish-colored berries, which ripen here end of May. Fruit sprightly sub-acid, pleasant. Much esteemed in Japan for preserving. Very profuse bearer. We have cultivated this shrub for several years past only as ornamental, but find it an addition to our very early fruits. 25c. each.

Elæagnus Longipes (long-stalked Oleaster)..... } Two new varieties said to
Elæagnus Simonii (Simon's Oleaster)..... } yield large fruit. 50c. each.

ERYOBOTHRYA—Japan Medlars.

One year old plants (all pot grown), \$1.25 per 10; \$10 per 100.

Two year old plants (all pot grown), 25c. each; \$2 per 10; \$20 per \$100.

The loss in transplanting open ground grown plants is always large; this is trifling in using pot grown plants.

This fruit is well adapted to the coast belt, and is being cultivated there with profitable results.

Trees of medium height, with long glossy leaves, which are evergreen; flowers white in spikes and produced in winter; fruit of the size of a wild goose plum, round or oblong, bright yellow and produced in clusters; sub-acid and refreshing. Maturity from end of February to April; not fruitful north of Charleston, but tree otherwise perfectly hardy here.

LIMONIUM TRIFOLIATUM—Ægle Sepiaria.

A hardy species of lemon, which withstands a cold of zero; of bushy and very thriving habit; leaves trifoliate, dark glossy green. Flowers large white, the first appearing in March, and others following less profusely during May and June. Fruit similar in shape and size to Limes; very acid. Plants three years old are bearing fruit. Plants 18 to 24 inches high, 25c. each; \$2 per 10; \$15 per 100; plants one year old, \$10 per 100.

MEDLARS—European.

Fruit dark brown, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Must be allowed to ripen in the house, and is eaten when quite soft. 25c. each; \$2 per 10.

Common or Dutch—Fruit medium; prolific.

Nottingham—Fruit large.

Royal—Fruit very large, but not prolific.



Stubb's Mulberry.

MULBERRIES.

Hicks' Everbearing—Wonderfully prolific; fruit sweet, insipid; excellent for poultry and hogs; fruit produced during four months. Each 25c.; \$2 per 10; \$18 per 100.

Downing's—Fruit of a rich, sub-acid flavor; not as prolific as above. 25c. each; \$2 per 10; \$18 per 100.

Stubb's—A new variety, producing very large fruit of excellent quality; tart and refreshing. A native variety of the Red Mulberry type. 25c. each.

The value of Mulberries as an economic food for hogs is beginning to be appreciated by many farmers, who have planted large orchards of the HICKS for that purpose.

POMEGRANATE.

Sweet—25c. each ; \$2 per 10.

PYRUS MAULEII.

Not a new fruit, but one that is seldom met with. It is a variety of the Japan Quince (*Pyrus Japonica*), and produces a fair-sized fruit in the greatest profusion. Bushes three feet high yield sometimes a peck of fruit. This latter makes excellent preserves and jellies. 25c. each.

PYRUS UMBILICATA.

Of more erect growth; fruit waxy white; excellent for preserves. 25c. each.

OLIVES.

Picholine—Synonyms: *Lechin*, *Collasse*, *Piquette*, *Saurin*, *Plant d' Istres*, *Coias*, *Coiasse*, etc. A variety much esteemed in California for its rapid growth and early bearing. The tree is also less subject to damages by insects than most other varieties, and ripens its fruit in twelve months, thus bearing a crop annually; makes excellent oil, and stands as the best for pickling. Twelve inches, 25c.; larger, 50c.

Olives have been cultivated here and on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina for many years, and an excellent quality of oil has been produced. A peculiarity of the Olive is that it flourishes and bears abundant crops on rocky and barren soils where no other fruit trees are successful. Olive trees begin to bear fruit at from eight to ten years of age, but should not be planted farther north than this section.



RASPBERRIES.

CULTURE—Upright Growing Varieties or Red—The soil should be rich and well worked.

For Field Culture—Plant in rows six feet apart and three feet in the row, or four feet apart each way. In winter remove all the canes which have produced fruit during the previous season, and in July and August, after the crop is harvested, cut back the canes to two feet. This will cause them to branch and become self-supporting.

For Caps—Plant further apart in the row, as they propagate from the tips of the canes, bent down. They should not be pruned until Winter, and cut at the bend of the cane. The old canes must be entirely removed, as in the red varieties.

For Garden Culture—Plant the red varieties three feet apart and the caps six feet, and train to stakes. The Summer pruning on the red varieties may be done if stakes are not used; otherwise omitted. Large yields of fruit can be expected only if plants are well manured and thoroughly cultivated. Cotton seed compost, cotton seed meal or pure ground bone are all desirable fertilizers, and should be applied during Winter or early Spring.

Cuthbert—After several years trial, this proves perhaps the best and most reliable of all the red fruited varieties. Its introduction has made Raspberry culture quite profitable in sections of the Southern States where this product had been unreliable. Fruit red, large, of excellent quality; yield very prolific; ripens middle of May, and continues for several weeks. Plants stand our driest Summer to perfection. We have fruited a large number of the newer varieties, such as Hansell, Lost Rubles, etc., side by side with Cuthbert, and while some of these are quite desirable, none

surpass and few, if any, equal the Cuthbert in value for our climate. 50c. per 10; \$3 per 100; \$15 per 1,000.

Gregg—The largest and best of all the Black Caps that we have tried. Fruit firm, dark purple, with heavy bloom; ripens a week before the Cuthbert. 50c. per 10; \$3 per 100.

Shaffers—Of vigorous and rampant growth. An excellent market berry. Berry large and good, but of unattractive reddish color. Prolific and hardy. Of the Cap class; ripens late. 50c. per 10; \$3 per 100.

BLACKBERRIES.

Root cuttings plants. Price 50c. per 10; \$3 per 100.

Culture—The same as for Red Raspberries.

Kittatinny—Growth upright; berry large, sweet, good flavor, prolific; ripens about June 10, and lasts until August in favorable seasons.

Wilson's Early—Growth somewhat trailing; berry very large, sweet, very good; very prolific bearer; early; begins to ripen end of May.

Early Harvest—Medium, long, very sweet; ripens two weeks before Wilson's, and is enormously productive. Valuable for an early crop.

Early Cluster—Medium, early, sweet.

Wilson, Jr.—In some sections considered on improvement on Wilson's Early.

STRAWBERRIES.

A deep, rich sandy loam is the most desirable; still, with proper work and manure, any soil not too wet may be made to yield large crops. For field culture we use a compost of 100 bushels of cotton seed to ten two-horse loads of manure per acre. This should be well ploughed under and the soil well pulverized before planting. Plants set out after the fall rains will yield a fair crop of fruit during the spring following, but a large crop is only certain the second year. It is undesirable to let the plants remain after the second year, and more profitable to plant every year, that one field may take the place as the other is ploughed up. Plants may be set in rows three feet by one, and this will require 14,520 plants for one acre. If planted in hills two feet in the check, 10,890 plants are needed.

For family use the plants can be cultivated in regular beds, with the rows sufficiently apart to cultivate the ground thoroughly, or along garden walks. Manure the ground well and plough deep before planting. Nothing equals a compost of cotton seed and stable manure well mixed with the soil, and a top dressing of cotton seed between the plants so soon as set in fall. Leave this all winter, and fork in slightly in March. Ashes are also very good as a top dressing. After the crop is gathered, keep the soil well stirred and always free from weeds. If you expect a large yield of fruit, give the soil liberal manuring.

We have tested hundreds of varieties, and find but few that will give general satisfaction. Locality influences this fruit more than any other cause, and we cannot, therefore, depend upon the same variety thriving equally well in different soils. The following varieties, however, will be found suitable to most soils. All have perfect blossoms, unless marked P, meaning pistillate. These latter should be planted near perfect flowering sorts, when they are usually very productive.

LEADING MARKET VARIETIES.

Price, per 100, 50c.; 1,000, \$4, after October 15th.

Charles Downing—Large, bright crimson; quality best; succeeds everywhere. Although not so prolific as some others, it suits all soils.

Crescent (P)—Large, bright scarlet; of good flavor and very prolific, if cultivated near other varieties, as its flowers are pistillate; a very vigorous grower, and under favorable circumstances a very valuable market sort.

carries well; quality very good; very vigorous and stands the summers well. Origin Charleston, S. C. It is greatly superior to the *Nunan* as an early shipping berry, and is remarkably successful in the Coast region. We can supply this variety in very large quantities.

From the American Farmer :

Messrs. Pancoast & Griffiths, the well-known firm of Philadelphia commission merchants, give the following strong endorsement of the *Hoffman* Strawberry:

"Strawberries are one of our principal Spring market dependencies, commencing in Florida and ending in New York State product; so you see we are interested in good quality varieties and good shippers, and hence it is we wonder why you never mentioned the *Hoffman* variety in your suggestions to planters in your last issue under the heading 'Are you going to plant strawberries?' Of course there are varieties as good for home use—perhaps better; but for shipping, we have yet to receive any variety that will compare with the *Hoffman*. We speak from the market end of the line, in a market view, and we receive the bulk of Florida, Tennessee and New York shipments to this market, and among all varieties none arrive here as sound



Hoffman Strawberry,

Hoffman—Large to very large; ripens earliest of all berries; colors evenly and

"and attractive and command as high a price as does the *Hoffman*."

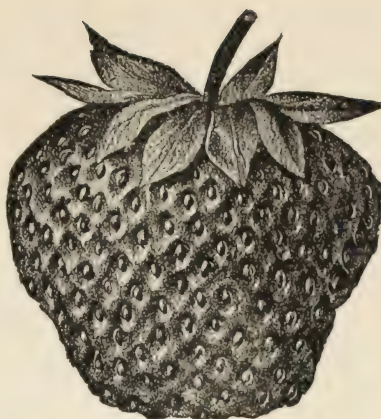
Jessie—Medium to large; an attractive fruit and of high quality; needs very rich soil



May King Strawberry.

May King—Berry medium, bright scarlet, firm; early and of best quality. We consider this one of the most promising new varieties.

Parry—Large, good color and good quality; flesh quite firm.



Sharpless Strawberry.

Sharpless—Very large, irregular, deep red, sweet and of very good flavor; vigorous grower and prolific. A valuable market variety, as the berries are uniformly large.

Wilson's Albany—Large, always regular, high flavor, sub-acid, prolific, vigorous grower. No variety combines more qualities. After thirty-three years trial everywhere, it stands unsurpassed for market or family use.

Our stock of plants of the above varieties is very large and unmixed. Prices for 5,000, 10,000 or upwards on application.

SELECT NEW AND OLD VARIETIES.

FOR AMATEUR CULTURE. PRICE, 50C. PER 100, UNLESS NOTED.

Atlantic—Large; excellent quality and quite late.

Belmont—Large, crimson, solid and sweet; very good.

Bubach (P)—Very large and size usually uniform, soft, high flavor; resembles the Sharpless, but plants more bushy.

Cloud (P)—A variety extensively grown in Mississippi for early shipments; berry medium, dark red, of fair quality; very early.

Gandy—Very large, crimson; good quality; late. \$1 per 100.

Ironclad—Berry medium, resembles Wilson's; firm and of good quality.

Jewell (P)—Very large and of regular shape; pale carmine red; sweet, but not high flavored; a showy fruit. \$1 per 100.



Prince of Berries.

Kentucky—Large, irregular and bad color; sweet; quality very good; in demand when known in a market; prolific; late.

Mitchell—A new variety from Arkansas. Medium to large, conical, good color and of good quality; a vigorous grower. Plants set in February ripened their fruit but a few days later than Hoffman. It is very promising as an early berry and the regularity of its fruit. \$1 per 100.

Monmouth—Berries large, conical; bright crimson and of very good quality. Its main merit is earliness. \$1 per 100.

Pioneer—Large, long, bright red; quality best. A beautiful variety; requires high culture.

Prince of Berries—Large, colors well; deep red, rich; quality best.

Triomphe de Gand—Large and regular; quality unsurpassed. As an amateur variety it has no superior, but requires high cultivation.

TIME OF ORDERING PLANTS.

Plants can be furnished in small quantities during September and October, providing the season admits of their being dug. If the weather is dry during these months, we cannot fill orders until there is sufficient rain to moisten the soil.

Large orders cannot be filled until after October 15.



PRICE OF ASSORTMENTS—OUR SELECTION OF VARIETIES.

10	Strong Vines in 10 best varieties for table use.....	\$ 1 50
100	" " 10 " " " " " "	10 00
100	" " 25 " " " " " "	15 00

SECTION I.

VARIETIES BELONGING TO VITIS LABRUSCA OR FOX GRAPE.

LEADING MARKET AND WINE GRAPES IN LARGE TYPE.

All these varieties have more or less pulp or foxiness, although in some varieties it is scarcely perceptible. Bunches generally large; berries large.

The prices quoted are for one year old vines, which are very strong and healthy. Two years old vines can be supplied of most of the varieties at 25 per cent. additional to price of one year.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Antoinette —White, sweet; quality good; of the Concord type; early.....	cts. 25			
BRIGHTON —Bunches medium; berries large, reddish; skin thin; quality best; an excellent early table or market variety; vigorous.....	20	\$ 1 50	\$10 00	
Catawba —Bunches and berries large, deep red, with lilac bloom; juicy, vinous, and musky flavor. Failed to yield good crops for many years, but of late seems to do better in some localities.....	10	80		
CONCORD —Bunches and berries very large, blue-black, with bloom; skin thin, cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good. Very prolific and vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation, and, next to Delaware, the most popular of native grapes.....	10	80	3 00	\$25 00
DELAWARE —Bunch medium, compact; berries medium; skin thin, but tenacious; light red; pulp tender, vinous and sprightly; quality best; moderate grower, but vine very healthy, very prolific, and more free from disease than any variety grown; unsurpassed for table and white wine. This variety ranks as the standard of excellence.....	20	1 50	10 00	75 00
DIANA —Bunches large, compact; berries large, reddish lilac, little pulp and little foxiness; sweet; very productive, and a standard variety.....	20	1 50		
Early Victor —Bunch and berry medium; black, with bloom; sweet and sprightly, vinous; quality good, its merit being earliness rather than quality.....	20	1 50		
Eaton —Seedling of Concord. Fruit very large, black, juicy, sweet, less foxy than Concord; early; very showy.....	50			
HARTFORD PROLIFIC —Bunches large, berries large blue; flesh pulpy, musky, sweet. It ripens here by the end of June. Very prolific bearer and fine grower.....	10	80	3 00	
IVES —Bunches very large, berries large blue, skin thick; flesh pulpy, sweet, very musky; very vigorous grower and prolific bearer. Ripens with Hartford Prolific. This variety is most hardy and very popular as a wine grape.....	10	80	3 00	25 00
Jessica —Yellowish green; very good; early, but a feeble grower.....	25			
MARTHA —A white seedling of Concord; bunch and berry smaller than the parent; flesh tender, very sweet, foxy; productive, and a good market and wine grape.....	10	80	4 00	35 00
Mason —Seedling of Concord; white, large, sweet and very promising.....	25			
Maxatawny —Bunch medium, berry large, oblong, white; flesh tender, sweet and delicate; quality very good; not very productive.....	20	1 50		
Moore's Diamond —Large, greenish white; juicy, little pulp and of very good quality. Early, prolific and vigorous. Claimed as being much superior to Niagara.....	50			
MOORE'S EARLY —Bunch small; berry very large, round, blue black; flesh pulpy, sweet; quality good; very early, or two weeks before the Concord. Valuable for market.....	15	1 00	8 00	
Moyer —Resembles Delaware, but claimed to be earlier and vine more vigorous.....	50			
NIAGARA —Bunch and berry large, greenish yellow; flesh pulpy, sweet, foxy. Although not of the best quality, its remarkable size and fine appearance gives it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific.....	20	1 50	12 00	

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
New Haven —A seedling of Concord, which it resembles, but a week earlier.....	cts. 20			
Perkins —Large, brown red, pulpy, sweet; second quality. Its value consists in great vigor of growth, productiveness and almost entire freedom from rot; an early and good market variety.....		10 cts. 80		
Prentiss —Bunch and berry medium, pale yellow; flesh pulpy, tender, juicy and sweet, with musky aroma; quality good; not very vigorous. It is an excellent table and market variety where soil and locality suit.....		20 \$ 1 50		
Worden —Similar to Concord, except that it is a little earlier and bunches more regularly large.....		15 1 00		
Telegraph, or Christine —Bunch and berry medium, black; flesh sweet, juicy; quality good; healthy; ripens early.....		15 1 00		

SECTION II.

VARIETIES BELONGING TO VITIS CÉTIVALIS or
SUMMER GRAPES.

The varieties belonging to this class have little or no pulp, no foxiness; berries generally small or medium.

	Each.	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Black July —Synonyms: <i>Devereux, Lincoln, Sumter, Thurmond, Sherry, Blue Grape, Lenoir</i> (incorrectly), etc. Bunches medium, very compact; berries small, black, sweet, vinous; very vigorous grower, but not a profuse bearer. End of July. Makes a fine wine.....	cts. 15	\$ 1 00	\$10 00	
Blue Favorite —Synonyms: <i>Tinta, Violet Cluster, Sea-brook, etc.</i> Berries blue black or violet, sweet, vinous; very good; variable as to production. In some localities it is very prolific and always sound; in others it rots more or less.....	20	1 50		
Hermann —Berry small, bunch medium, black; an excellent white wine grape. Vine vigorous, but needs four years before bearing well.....	15	1 30		
Louisiana —Somewhat similar to Rulander in quality and growth.....	15	1 30	10 00	
LENOIR —Bunch large, compact; berries small, round, dark, bluish purple, juicy, vinous, and with colored juice; an excellent red wine grape; rots in some localities.....	15	1 30	10 00	
Long —Synonym: <i>Cunningham</i> . Bunch medium; berries small, reddish purple, juicy and vinous; an excellent white wine grape.....	15	1 30		
NORTON'S VIRGINIA —Berry small, blue black, vinous, sweet; juice red; an excellent red wine grape.....	15	1 30	10 00	
Rulander, or St. Genevieve —Bunch small, very compact; berries small, reddish purple, very sweet; of fine quality; an excellent wine grape; vine compact and short-jointed grower.....	15	1 30	10 00	
WARREN —Synonym: <i>Herbemont Madeira</i> . Bunch large, loose; berries small, blue, with bloom; sweet, well flavored and vinous; a delicious grape, but liable to rot. Middle of August.....	15	1 30	10 00	

SECTION III.

VITIS RIPARIA.

Bunches and berries small or medium, scarcely pulpy, no foxiness, vinous; best suited for wine; growth vigorous.

	Each.	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Amber —Bunch long-shouldered; berry oblong, pale amber, sweet, juicy and good flavor.....	cts. 20	\$ 1 50		
Ariadne —Small, black, tender, juicy, sweet; of Clinton blood; makes rich red wine.....	25			
BACCHUS —Bunch medium, compact; berry round, blue black, juicy, vinous. Superior to Clinton, of which it is a seedling. Excellent for red wine.....	10	80	\$ 4 00	
BLACK PEARL —Resembles Clinton, but considered a better red wine grape.....	15	1 00		
CLINTON —Bunches medium; berries above medium, black, vinous and very refreshing. Ripe middle of July; a rampant grower and a most profuse bearer; makes a delicious claret.....	10	80	3 00	
ELVIRA —Pale green; skin thin; sweet and juicy; one of the most reliable grapes for the mountain regions of Georgia and South Carolina.....	10	1 00	4 00	
GREIN'S NO. 1, or MISSOURI RIESLING —Greenish white, with a pale red tint at maturity; very tender, juicy, sweet; good quality; excellent for white wine.....	15	1 30		
Grein's No. 4 —Of the same general texture as No. 1; excellent wine grape.....	15	1 30		
HUMBOLDT —Bunches medium, compact; berry medium, round, pale green or yellowish, sweet, juicy and good flavor; promises to become a popular variety for white wine; vine very vigorous.....	15	1 30	10 00	
NOAH —Bunches compact; berry white, sweet, juicy and of good flavor; prolific bearer and vigorous grower.....	15	1 30	10 00	
Pearl —A seedling of the Taylor, larger than Elvira and of better quality; early.....	15	1 30	10 00	
UHLAND —White; resembles Noah.....	15	1 30	10 00	

SECTION IV.

VITIS ROTUNDIFOLIA or VULPINA—Bullace or Muscadine Type.

This type is purely Southern, ranging from North Carolina to Texas, and of no value for the Northern or Western States. Although known for upwards of three hundred years, it is only within a short period that its improved varieties have been largely cultivated. The product is very large, and the cultivation reduced to the simplest form. Vines should be planted from twenty to thirty feet in the row, trained on arbor or trellis, and never trimmed.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
FLOWERS —Bunches composed of from fifteen to twenty-five berries, which are dark black and of sweet vinous flavor. Matures end of September to end of October, or from four to six weeks later than the Scuppernong. Two years.....	cts. 15	\$ 1 30	\$ 8 00	
SCUPPERNONG —Bunches seldom ever composed of more than eight or ten berries; berries large, round, of a bronze color when fully ripe; skin thick; flesh pulpy, very vinous, sweet and of a peculiar musky aroma, exceedingly pleasant. A certain crop may be had annually. Vine is free from all diseases and				

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
attacks of insects, and fruit has never been known to decay before maturity. It is wonderfully prolific, and is rapidly becoming popular as a very profitable wine grape. Makes a very good sweet wine, resembling Muscat, and when properly manipulated produces an excellent sparkling wine. Two years.....	cts. 15	\$ 1 30	\$ 8 00	
TENDERPULP —Berries large, very sweet, and pulp quite tender. Ripens end of September. Two years.....	15	1 30	8 00	
THOMAS —Bunches from six to ten berries; berries slightly oblong, large, of a slight violet color, quite transparent; pulp tender, sweet, of a peculiar vinous flavor; quality superior to any of the type. Maturity middle to end of August. Has but little musky aroma, and makes a superior red wine. A spurious variety is sold under the name of Thomas. This is inferior in quality, and produces a deep black colored fruit of no merit whatever. Two years.....	15	1 30	8 00	

SECTION V.

CROSSED AND HYBRID VARIETIES.

Comprising varieties of native types crossed with European varieties of *Vitis Vinifera*, and others of crossed native types. Some of these varieties are valuable for market and extensive cultivation; others are suited to amateur collections only. The best varieties are in large type.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Allen's (Golden Chasselas X Isabella)—Large, white; flesh tender and delicate; best quality.....	cts. 25			
Agawam (Rogers' No. 15)—Large, dark red.....	15	\$ 1 30		
Barry (Rogers' No. 43)—Bunch and berry large; good quality.....	15	1 30		
BLACK EAGLE —Very large, black, and of superior quality; suited for amateur culture.....	15	1 30		
Black Deffiance (Black St. Peter's, X Concord)—Large, black; excellent quality; showy.....	25			
BERCKMANS —Parentage Clinton and Delaware; first fruited in 1870. Vine as vigorous as Clinton, which it much resembles. Holds its foliage until frost. Bunch larger than Delaware; shouldered, and not as compact as those of either parent; berry one-third larger than Delaware, of same color; quality equal to that favorite variety. Maturity middle to end of July. Has seldom mildewed in our grounds since we first fruited it in 1873. It has the rare and desirable combination of the extreme vigor and fertility of the Clinton with the excellence of the fruit of the Delaware. Dr. Wylie always considered this variety as one of the most promising of his seedlings. Vines have been growing and fruited in several localities North and South, and it fully sustains all what was expected from it.....	25	2 00	\$15 00	
Canada (Clinton X Black St. Peters)—Bunch medium; berry small, black; skin thin; flesh dissolving, vinous, aromatic. Quality best; prolific and seldom fails; excellent desert grape. Growth moderate....	25	2 00		
Conqueror (Concord X Chasselas White)—Large black; slightly pulpy; juicy, sweet, early; vine healthy....	25			
Duchess —White, of good quality; growth moderate.....	20	1 50		

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Early Dawn —Black; very good and early; moderate grower.....	cts. 20	\$ 1 50		
El Dorado —Large, golden yellow; good, early.....	20			
Emily (Native X Vinifera)—Bunches very large; berry medium, red, vinous; excellent. We have grown this since 1857, and esteem it as among the best of this class. Seldom mildews.....	25			
Empire State (Labrusca X Riparia) (Rickett's)—Bunch large, berry medium; white, tinged yellow; flesh tender, juicy, rich, sweet, quality good. Moderate grower; very early; showy.....	25	2 00		
Excelsior (Iona X Vinifera) (Rickett's)—Bunch large, berry medium, pale red, sweet, vinous, Muscat flavor; quality best; growth moderate. Suited to amateur culture only.....	25			
Faith (Rip X)—Small, pale amber, juicy; very good; early.....	25			
Gaertner (Rogers' No. 14)—Bunch and berry large; light brownish red; skin thin; quality very good. Early.....	15	1 30		
GÖTHE (Rogers' No. 1)—Bunch and berry large; greenish yellow, turning pink at full maturity; very sweet and of a well defined aroma. Ripens late.....	10	1 00	\$ 8 00	
Herbert (Rogers' No. 44)—Large, black; very good.....	15	1 30		
Highland (Jura Muscat X Concord) (Rickett's)—Resembles Concord in vine and foliage. Bunch large, long, compact. Berry large, round, blue black; flesh soft, sweet, vinous and very good.....	25	2 00		
Irving —White; bunch very large, handsome and excellent where the locality and soil is suitable.....	25			
Imperial —(Iona X Muscat). Large, white; Muscat aroma; excellent and very showy.....	50			
Jefferson —Berries and bunch large; red, sweet, aromatic; a promising new variety.....	25			
Lady Washington —Bunch very large; berries medium, pale, amber, sweet; of good quality; a magnificent variety, but does not succeed equally well in all soils; moderate grower.....	25			
Lindley (Rogers' No. 9)—Large, red; very good.....	10	1 00		
Massasoit (Rogers' No. 3)—Large, dark red; early.....	15	1 30		
Merrimack (Rogers' No. 16)—Large, black; very good.....	15	1 30		
Mrs. McLure —A cross between Clinton and Peter Wylie, foliage and growth resembling the Clinton; bunch and berry medium, white, and of excellent quality.....	20	1 50	10 00	
Monroe —Bunch and berry large, purplish red; quality best; early; moderate grower; excellent for table.....	25			
Montefiore (Rip X)—Medium, black; juice colored, vinous, sweet; very good.....	25			
Oneida (Hybrid seedling)—Medium, red; excellent; late.....	25			
PETER WYLIE —This variety was obtained from following parentage: Female Halifax and Foreign, Male Delaware and Foreign. Vine vigorous, short jointed; holds its foliage until fall. Bunches above medium, shouldered, loose; berries medium, round, white, transparent, golden yellow at maturity; flesh melting, very vinous and with a delicate Muscat flavor; quality best. Ripens middle of July in average seasons. It has been tested for several years by a number of prominent fruit growers in nearly every section of the South and in New York State, and after receiving their reports we have no hesitation in disseminating it. It is considered the best flavored white grape so far tested South, but liable to rot.....	25	2 00	15 00	

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Pizzarro (Clinton and Vinifera) (Rickett's)—Bunch and berry medium, black; flesh tender, juicy and good aroma; recommended as an excellent red wine grape. cts. 25				
Poughkeepsie Red (Iona and Delaware and Walter)—Resembles Delaware, but a little larger and of darker color; quality best; early.....	25			
Salem (Rogers' 53)—Large, dark chestnut, sweet; very good.....	15	\$ 1 30		
Senasqua —Large, blue black; excellent table grape; moderate growth.....	20	1 50		
Secretary (Clinton X Muscat)—Bunch large; berry large, black, juicy, sweet, meaty; excellent.....	25			
Transparent (Rip X)—Berry small, greenish yellow, skin thin; no pulp, sweet and good flavor; a promising white wine grape.....	25			
TRIUMPH (Campbell)—Bunches and berries very large; white, vinous, excellent. A most showy variety, productive, and for the past five years free from rot	25	2 00		
Vergennes —A new light amber colored variety; early, good and promising.....	25	2 00		
WALTER —Bunches large; berries medium, pale red; excellent, prolific and good grower. Ranks next to Delaware.....	25	2 00		
Wilder (Rogers' No. 4)—Bunches and berries large, blue black; good quality, good grower.....	10	1 00	\$8 00	
Welcome (of Vinifera type)—Bunch and berry large, white; flesh tender, juicy, sweet; excellent.....	25			

FOREIGN VARIETIES FOR GLASS CULTURE.

These will occasionally succeed in the open air, but this class is unreliable. To bring them to perfection vines must be planted and trained against a wall, or on trellis covered with a board coping, or, best of all, under glass.

Price: 1 year old, 25c. \$2 per 10.

Black Hamburg—Large, black; excellent; the standard variety for glass culture.

White Sweetwater (Chasselas de Fontainebleau)—Large, white, delicious quality. In favorable localities this variety has given regular and healthy crops. Our vines are grown from wood imported direct from France.

Zinfindal—Large, black; of the Black Hamburg type; an excellent table grape.



CLASS I.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

LIST REDUCED TO DESIRABLE VARIETIES ONLY.

We will supply 10 shrubs in 10 varieties, our selection.....\$ 1 50
 We will supply 100 shrubs in 50 varieties, our selection..... 10 00

ALTHEA FRUTEX—Rose of Sharon.

These are among our most desirable flowering shrubs, and deserve to be more extensively cultivated, as they produce their flowers in the greatest profusion during three months. The new European varieties lately introduced are nearly all of dwarf growth, and their flowers are greatly superior to the old sorts. Their colors include white, pink, purple, blue, red, violet, mottled, etc. The following are the most striking out of our very large collection. 25c. each; 10 varieties, our selection, \$2.

AMARANTHUS,	ANEMONÆFLORA,
ARDENS,	AMPLISSIMA,
BICOLOR,	BOULE DE FEU,
CÆLESTIS,	CARNEA PLÆNA,
COMTEDE HAINAUT,	DE LA REINE,
DE LA VEUVE,	FASTUOSA,
LEOPOLDII,	MEXICANA ALBA,
MONSTRUOSA,	POMPON ROUGE,
PULCHERRIMA PLÆNA,	PUNICEUS,
PEONIFLORA,	PURPUREA,
SEMIPLÆNA,	RANUNCULIFLORA,
RUBRA PLÆNA,	TOTUS ALBUS,
VIOLACÆA,	VIOLET CLAIR.

Buistii—With variegated leaves.

Variegata — Single, lilac; extra fine flower; leaves variegated.

AMYGDALUS—Chinese Almond.

Sinensis Alba—White; double flowering. An exquisite shrub, covered in early spring with a profusion of snow-white flowers. 25c.

BERBERIS—Berberry.

Aristata—Fruit bearing. 25c.
Purpurea—Leaves and fruit purple. 25c.

BUDLEYA.

Curviflora—Profuse blooming plant; flowers pale blue, in long pendant racemes. 25c.

Lindleyana—Profuse flowering shrub; flowers dark blue, in long spikes. 25c.

CALYCANTHUS—Sweet Shrub.

Floridus Albus—A white flowering variety of the native species; fragrant and profuse bloomer. 25c.

Præcox, or Chimonanthus Fragrans—A Japanese variety; flowers yellowish white; very early in spring. 25c.

Occidentalis, or Western — Flowers large, brick red. 25c.

CEANOTHUS—Jersey Tea.

Half evergreen shrubs, bearing a profusion of flowers in racemes from May until fall. 25c. each.

Arnouldii—Pale blue.

Azureus Grandiflorus—Azure blue.

Marie Simon—Pale pink.

Rosea Carminata—Rose.

Spectabilis Rosea—Rose.

CHILOPSIS LINEARIS—Flowering
Willow.

A tall shrub, from Texas, with very showy light pink flowers with purple throat; a very free bloomer and desirable. 25c.

CORONILLA EMERUS—Scorpion Senna.

Pea-shaped flowers; yellow; in April. 25c.

CHAMÆCERASUS—Upright Honey-
suckles.

Medium-growing shrubs, flowering profusely during March and April. In some varieties the flowers are succeeded by bright colored berries. 25c. each.

Chrysantha—Flowers yellow; blooms in in March.

Fragrantissima—Flowers white or pale pink; very fragrant; blooms in February and March.

Grandiflora Roseus—Flowers pink; in April.

Ledebourii—Flowers yellow, tinted red; April; berries black.

Sempervirens—Flowers light pink.

Virginalis—Flowers white; very dwarf growth.

CLERODENDRON.

Fragrans—A low-growing shrub, foliage emitting an unpleasant odor when bruised; flowers pure white, like a miniature double rose; very fragrant; stems die back during very cold weather. Blooms from July until frost. 25c.

Trichotomum, or Viscosissimus—A tall-growing shrub; profuse bloomer; flowers pink, followed by dark blue berries. 25c.

CORCHORUS—Japan Kerria.

A favorite shrub, producing double yellow flowers during spring, and often through the summer. 25c.

CRATEGUS—Hawthorn.

Tall shrubs or small trees, producing a profusion of double flowers in April. Grafted plants 50c. each.

Coccinea Plœna—Paul's double crimson.

Flore Plœna—Double white.

DAUBENTONIA.

Tripetiana—A leguminous shrub; flowers deep orange spotted yellow, produced in clusters; blooms from May until fall; very showy. Should be planted where somewhat protected from cold winter winds. If killed by frost, it will usually grow off again in spring and bloom profusely. 25c.

DEUTZIA.

Crenata Fl. Pl.—Double flowering, and exceedingly handsome variety; flowers white, tinged rose. 25c.

Crenata Fl. Pl. Alba—New; flowers pure white. 25c.

Gracilis—Flowers pure white, bell-shaped; quite dwarf; is also valuable as a pot plant for winter blooming in conservatory. 25c.

Fortunei—Flowers white, single; profuse spring bloomer. 25c.

DESMODIUM PENDULIFLORUM.

A new Japanese shrub, with drooping branches and a profusion of purple flowers in fall. Stems usually die every winter, but a new growth is formed early in spring. 25c.

ESCALLONIA PHILIPPIANA.

Produces panicles of white flowers in May and June. Leaves semi-evergreen; a good new shrub. 50c.

ELÆAGNUS.

Edulis—A Japanese shrub, with under surface of leaves silvery. Produces edible berries. 50c.

Parviflora—From India; erect growing, leaves silvery, flowers very small; fragrant and followed with innumerable pink colored berries. 25c.

Simonii—A new variety from Japan, of shrubby growth. 50c.

EXOCHORDA—*Spirœa Grandiflora.*

A tall shrub from North China. Flowers pure white, very large and profuse. Blooms in April. A handsome but rather rare shrub. 50c.

Alberti—A new variety, with still larger flowers; small plants. 50c. each.

FORSYTHIA—Golden Bells.

Fortune's—Grows upright; flowers bright yellow. 25c.

Viridissima—Flowers golden yellow; produced in greatest profusion early in March. 25c.



Hydrangea.

***HYDRANGAEA.**

Strong plants. 25c. each, \$2.00 per 10.

Sec. I.—Hortensis Group.

With Globose Heads.

All require a shady and, where practicable, a rich and moist situation. The color is changeable according to soils, and varies from blue to rose color.

Hortensis Variegata—With leaves beautifully blotched white; suitable for pot culture in shade.

Otaksa—An improved variety of Hortensis; flower heads very large; pale rose or blue, according to soil.

Ramis Pictis, or Red Branched—A new variety, with dark purple stems and large heads of pale blue flowers, with lighter centre. We can recommend this after four years trial as a most valuable variety.

Rosea—Vigorous habit; flower heads shaped like those of Thomas Hogg, and as freely produced; color bright rosy red.

Thomas Hogg—Finest white flowering variety of this class.

Sec. II.—Japanese Group.

With Cymose or Flat Head.

Fimbriata—With white fringed flowers; new; small plants only. 25c.

Japonica—Outer florets pale blue, inner dark blue.

Imperatrice Eugenie—Pale blue.

Stellata Prolifera—Outer florets pale rose, centre darker.

Sec. III.—Japanese Group.

With Heads in Panicles.

Paniculata Grandiflora—Produces immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks.

HYPERICUM—St. Johnsworth.

Low spreading shrubs, with bright yellow flowers. 25c. each.

Androseum—Blooms early.

Multiflorum—Very profuse bloomer.

Patulum—Exceedingly prolific; produces large yellow flowers during the whole summer.

Proliferum—Flowers from June to September.

INDIGOFERA DOSUA.

Low growing shrub, with pinnated leaves; flowers small, in purplish spikes. 25c.

LAGERSTREMIA—Crape Myrtle.

Indica Alba—White; a desirable novelty.

New Crimson—Vivid crimson. 25c.

LILAC.

See Syringa.

LONICERA BELGICA.

Belgian Honeysuckle, of bushy growth, flowers pink, profuse bloomer, excellent. 25c.

LYCIUM.

Barbarum—A shrub with slender branches and small purplish flowers. In autumn it is covered with bright orange red berries. 25c.

Chilense—Differs from above in stronger growth. 25c.

LIGUSTRUM—Privet.

Quihonii, } Free blooming; flowers
Stauntonii, } white, in spikes. 25c.

NANDINA DOMESTICA.

A Japanese shrub, with large panicles of white flowers. 50c.

NEVIUSIA ALABAMENSIS.

A very scarce native shrub, with alternate leaves and spreading branches. Belongs to the Rose family; flowers white, showy; in April. 25c.

NUTTALLIA CERASIFORMIS.

A dwarf plant, producing in spring white flowers in drooping racemes; fruit plum like. 50c.

PHILADELPHUS—Syringa or Mock Orange.

Grandiflorus—Flowers very large, slightly fragrant. 25c.

Coronarius—White; fragrant. 25c.

Fl. Pl.—Semi-double flowers. 25c. each.

Dianthiflorus,
Rosaflorepenna, } Sub varieties of the
Sultzmanii, } above. 25c.
Zeyheri.

POINCIANA GILLESSII.

Produces large heads of lemon colored flowers, with long scarlet stamens; free bloomers; grows ten feet. 25c.

POTENTILLA.

Frutescens—Flowers yellow; profuse bloomer. 25c.

PRUNUS.

Triloba—With very double pink flowers; beautiful in early spring. 25c.

Virgata (?)—Flowers semi-double, beautifully formed and produced in great profusion; the earliest to bloom in spring; of graceful growth; grafted plants. 25c.

PUNICA GRANATUM—Pomegranate.
25c. each.

Alba—Double white.

Legrelli or Variegata—Double flowering; variegated; very handsome.

Nana—Dwarf; single flowering.

Rubra—Double red.

PYRUS JAPONICA—Japan Quince.

Produces flowers early in spring. 25c. each.

Pink.

Red.

NEW VARIETIES AT 50c.

Aurea—Light yellow.

Aurora—Red.

Cardinalis—Deep red.

Hallii.

Nivea—Pure white.

Rosea Plœna—Semi-double pink.

Sulphurea Perfecta.

Versicolor Lutescens.

PYRUS SALICIFOLIUS—Willow-leaved Pear.

Of medium growth and weeping habit; leaves narrow, silvery; very ornamental. Trees grafted on three feet stems. 50c. each.

RHODOTYPUS KERRIOIDES.

A Japanese shrub, growing six to ten feet, with single white flowers; profuse bloomer. 25c.

RHUS

Cotinus (Venetian Sumac or Smoke Tree)—A tall growing shrub, producing curious hair-like flowers, resembling mist. 25c.

Osbeckii—A Japanese variety, with curiously winged leaves. 25c. each.

STAPHYLEA—Bladder Nut.

Pennata—A tall growing shrub, with panicles of white flowers in spring, followed with bladder-like pods. 25c.

STYRAX VIRGINICA.

Flowers white, bell-shaped in spring. 25c.

SPIRÆA.

Very desirable shrubs of medium or dwarf growth. 25c. each; \$2 per 10.

SPRING BLOOMERS.

Opulifolia Aurea—Golden leaved; showy and desirable.

Prunifolia (Ladies' Wreath)—Flowers small, pure white, very double, produced in great profusion upon long, slender branches; blooms very early in spring.

Reevesii Fl. Pl. (Reeves' Double)—Large, round clusters of double white flowers covering the whole plant; follows the Prunifolia.

Thunbergii—Dwarf; flowers white; early in spring.

Van Houttei—Large white flowers.

PERPETUAL BLOOMERS.

Billardii—Flowers in spikes; deep pink.

Bumalda—Of very dwarf growth; flowers deep pink, in umbells and variegated foliage.

Callosa Alba—Flowers white, of dwarf growth; very neat and desirable.

Callosa Atrosanguinea—With deep crimson flowers in umbells.

Callosa Macrophylla—Leaves very large; growth robust; flowers red in umbells.

Callosa Superba—Flowers pale pink in umbells.

Crispifolia—A new variety of very dwarf growth; flowers red.

Fontenaysi Alba—Resembles Billardii, but with white flowers in spikes.

Lindleyana—Growth quite tall, leaves delicately pinnated; flowers white in panicles.

Lobata Rubra—Flowers red.

STEPHANANDRA FLEXUOSA.

A Japanese shrub allied to *Spirea*; flowers white, in panicles; blooms in May. 50c.

SYMPHORICARPOS.

Glomerata Texana—A form of the Indian Currant; of more compact growth; berries larger.

Glomerata Variegata—Leaves finely variegated.

Racemosa (Snowberry)—Produces large white berries, hanging on the plant throughout part of winter. 25c. each.

SYRINGA—Lilac.

Common Purple.

Common White.

Persica—Persian; foliage small, flowers purple; blooms in early spring and fall.

The following are among the most distinct of the European collections: *Colmarensis*, *Gloire de Croncels*, *Gloire de Moulins*, *Gloire de la Rochelle*, *Josikea*, *Mme. Kreuter*, *Princess Marie*, *Rouge de Trianon*, *Rubra Insignis*, *Rubra Major*, *Ville de Troyes*, *Virginal*. 25c. each. \$2 per 10.

NEW DOUBLE VARIETIES, 50c. EACH.

Lemonciii—Reddish purple.

Le Gaulois.

Mathieu de Dombasle—Reddish mauve.

Souvenir de Spæth—Purplish red.

TAMARIX.

Tall growing shrubs, with slender branches and small delicate leaves, which resemble the Cypress; flowers small, pink, produced in great abundance. 25c. each.

Africana—Foliage light, glaucous green; flowers pink in summer.

Gallica.

Germanica.

Indica—With dark green foliage, and resist best in a dry soil.

Plumosa, or Japonica—Of medium height; foliage very graceful and feathery; a fine new plant.

VIRGILIA LUTEA, or CLADRASTIS TINCTORIA—Yellow Wood.

A native shrub of tall growth, but quite rare; flowers white in panicle racemes; produced during May. 50c.

VIBURNUM—Snowball.

Lentana—Tall growing shrub, with downy leaves; flowers white, followed by clusters of dark colored berries. 25c.

Opulus—Produces large globular clusters of white flowers; a favorite old shrub. 25c.

Plicatum—New, of dwarf habit; flowers very large, white, with salmon pink tint; foliage distinct; very desirable. 50c.

VITEX.

Agnus Castus Latifolia (Chaste, or Sage Tree)—Grows twenty feet in height; forms a good shade tree; flowers dark blue, in spikes, of a spicy fragrance. South of Europe. 25c.

Negundo—A taller growing variety from China; flowers pale blue. 25c.

WEIGELIA.

Profuse blooming shrubs; very desirable. 25c. each.

Abel Carriere—Red.

Amabilis—Of robust growth, dark pink; very profuse; blooms in spring and fall.

Amabilis Alba—Flowers white; turn pink soon after opening.

Candida—Pure white; excellent.

Coccinea—Red.

Dr. Baillon—Dark red.

Loomansia Aurea—Foliage golden yellow; best in shade.

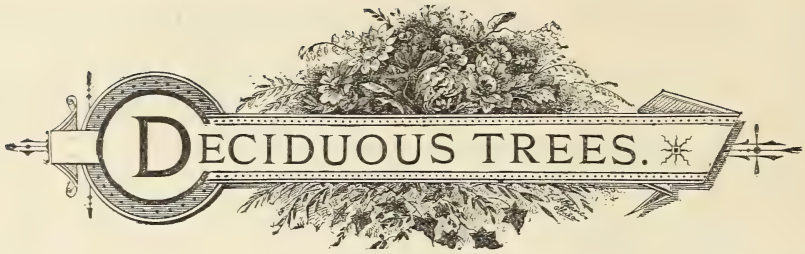
Mme. Conturier.

Nivea—Rather dwarfish habit; flowers pure white in spikes, produced on long flexible branches.

Rosea—An exquisite spring bloomer; flowers in great profusion; pink.

Rosea Variegata—A variety of the preceding, with variegated foliage; dwarfish habit, and an exquisite bloomer.

Van Houttii—Flowers red; robust growth.



CLASS II.

ACER—Maple.

Colchicum Rubrum—Medium size tree, with red bark. 50c., larger, \$1.

Leopoldii—Leaves handsomely variegated; requires rich clay soil. 50c.

Silver—A rapid growing and desirable shade tree. Four to five feet, 50c. each, larger trees, 75c. and \$1.

Weir's Cutleaved—A beautiful form of the Silver Maple; leaves finely cut. 50c.

Cucullatum—Curled leaf Norway Maple. \$1.

Lorbergii—With deeply cut leaves. \$1.

BETULA—Birch.

Cutleaved Weeping—A conspicuous variety, with finely cut leaves. Four feet, grafted, 50c.

Nettle Leaved—Weeping. 50c.

CATALPA.

Aurea—Golden leaved, very showy foliage and rapid grower. Three to four feet, 50c.

Kempferi—A rapid growing variety from Japan; flowers very large and very ornamental. Five to six feet, 50c.

Tea's Japan Hybrid—Of most rapid growth and free blooming habit. A desirable shade tree. Five to six feet, 50c.

IDESIA POLYCARPA.

A new rapid growing tree from Northern Asia. promises to become a valuable acquisition. 50c.

KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA.

Flowers yellow in June and July; rapid growth and an excellent shade tree. 50c.

MAGNOLIAS.

CHINESE VARIETIES.

All the Chinese varieties produce their flowers in early spring, before the leaves appear.

Conspicua, or Yulan (Chinese White)—Flowers pure white. \$1.

Purpurea (Chinese Purple)—Of bushy growth; flowers purple. 50c.

Soulangeana (Chinese Hybrid)—Flowers white and purple; very fine. 50c.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Acuminata (Cucumber Tree)—Of rapid growth and fine shape. 50c.

Macrophylla—Immense leaves; flowers white, fragrant. 50c.

Tripetela (Umbrella Tree)—Leaves large; flowers white. 50c.

PAWLONIA IMPERIALIS.

A rapid growing tree, with very large leaves, and in early spring bears large panicles of light blue flowers, very fragrant; an excellent shade tree. 25 and 50c.

PEACH.

Very ornamental. 15c.

Double White.

Double Crimson.

Double Pink.

Pyramidal—Grows in a spiral form, as the Lombardy Poplar. 15c.

Weeping—With three foot bodies; a very handsome tree. 15c.

PYRUS SPECTABILIS—Chinese Crab Apple.

A small size tree, producing double pink flowers. 20c.

PRUNUS PISSARDII—Persian Purple
Leaf Plum.

The most valuable of all purple leaved trees. It retains its deep color throughout our warmest weather and its leaves until mid winter. We cannot too highly endorse it. 25c.

SAPINDUS MARGINATUS—Soap
Berry.

A native tree from the Southern coast belt, of rapid growth and with pinnate leaves; flowers white, followed by bright yellow berries which are retained through the winter. 50c.

SALISBURIA ADIANTIFOLIA—Maiden
Hair Tree.

A rapid growing tree, with curious fan-like foliage. 50c.

SALIX—Willow.

Annularis, or Ring Leaved—Of rapid growth, erect and with leaves singularly curled like a ring.

Babylonica (Common Weeping)—A valuable tree. 25c.

STERCULIA PLATANIFOLIA—Japan
Varnish.

A very desirable shade tree of rapid growth; bark very smooth, leaves large. 50c.

SOPHORA JAPONICA.

A medium sized tree, with pinnated foliage. 25c.

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE.

Melia Azedarach Umbraiculiformis—A sub variety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella, and of unique appearance. 25c., \$2 per 10.



Rhododendrons.

CLASS III.

BROAD LEAVED EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

10 Plants, our selection of varieties.....	\$ 4 00
100 " " 100 "	25 00

With but few exceptions all the plants are grown in pots, thereby securing safety in transplanting, and enabling us to ship with less danger of loss from removal.

ABELIA RUPESTRIS.

A small shrub, with numerous pale pink tubular flowers. 50c.

ARBUTUS UNEDO—Strawberry Tree.

Attains a height of fifteen feet. Foliage dark glossy; flowers white, bell-shaped; blooms early in spring, and produces bright scarlet, edible fruit. 50c.

ARDISIA CRENATA.

A dwarf growing shrub, with dark shining leaves. Its beauty consists in a profusion of very showy berries, which are retained during winter and until May. Succeeds best in a shady situation near a building. Is hardy here and southward.

Rubra—With red berries. 50c.

Alba—With white berries. 50c. each.

AUCUBA—Gold Dust Tree.

This genus contains both male and female plants; if latter are planted near the male plants they produce a profusion of red berries, which make these plants very attractive; succeeds best in a shady situation. 25c. each; 10 varieties, our selection, \$2.

Dentata Variegata—Variegated leaves.

Hymalaica—Leaves green, sinuated.

Japonica (male)—Leaves spotted yellow.

Latimaculata (female)—Leaves blotched yellow.

Longifolia (female)—Leaves narrow, green.

Macrodontha (male)—Leaves broad, green.

Macrophylla—Leaves large, green.

Macrophylla Dentata—Leaves green, deeply serrated.

Picta (female)—Leaves broadly variegated.

Salicifolia—Leaves green, very narrow.

Viridis (female)—Leaves deep green.

BERBERIS.

Fortunii (Fortune's Barberry)—Foliage long, flowers yellow; a low growing shrub. 50c.

Japonica—This splendid plant thrives best in a shady situation, as on the north side of a house; foliage very broad, with five pairs of leaflets, flowers yellow, in long spikes during February and March, followed with dark purple berries; a magnificent shrub. 50c.; large plants, \$1.

Trifoliata—A native species of Southern Texas; leaves glossy; of medium height. 25c.

BUXUS—Tree Box.

25 to 50c., according to size.

Argentea—Silver leaved.

Argentea Elegantissima.

Balearica—Very broad leaves.

Communis—Common; one of the best for hedges. \$10 and \$15 per 100.

Eleta—Narrow leaved.

Fortunii (Fortune's)—Round leaved.

Hansworthii—Upright growth; new and distinct.

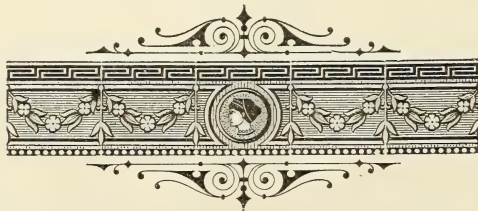
Japonicum Aureum—New Japan Gold leaved.

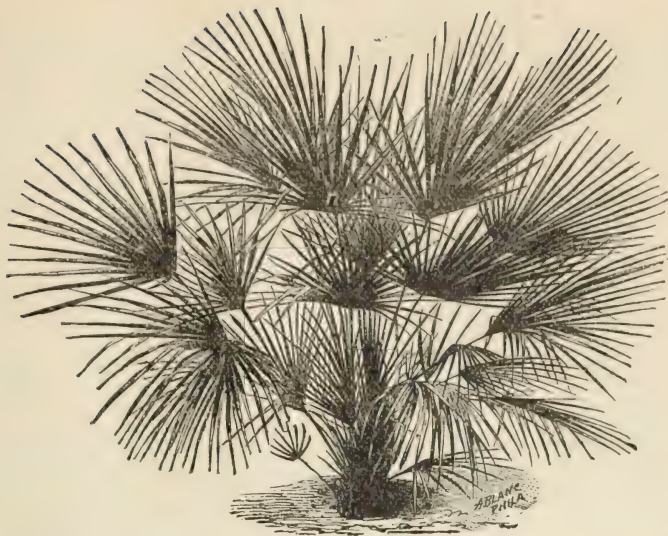
Macrophyllum—Broad leaved.

Olefolia—Long narrow leaves.

Pyramidalis Aurea—Upright.

The Tree Box requires clay; they will not thrive well in a sandy soil.





CHAMÆROPS FORTUNII—Chinese Palm.

The hardiest of all Exotic Palms, standing a cold of several degrees below freezing. Attains a height of 10 to 15 feet, and is very graceful and ornamental. Should be planted in a moist and partly shaded situation. Strong plants, 50c. to \$1 each.

CLEYERA JAPONICA.

A shrub of medium height; foliage very glossy, flowers inconspicuous, berries red during winter. 50c.

COTTONEASTER.

Simondsii—Grows 4 to 6 feet high; foliage small, glossy; flowers white, followed by red berries which are retained during winter. 25c.

Thymnifolius } Low growing varieties
Wheelerii } of trailing habit, desirable for rock work, slopes, etc.; produce a profusion of berries. 25c. each.

ELEAGNUS.

Reflexa—Rapid growing shrub, with long flexible branches, suitable for training in various shapes, as arbors, etc.; foliage glossy, flowers small, fragrant. 25c.

Reflexa Aurea—With golden variegated leaves and of more bushy habit of growth. 50c.

Macrophylla—New; very broad leaves. 50c.

Pungens Variegata—Leaves margined white. 50c.

ERYOBOTHRYA JAPONICA—Japan Medlar or Loquat.

A highly ornamental tree, with broad leaves, blooms during February; seldom perfects fruit here; productive on the coast and in Florida. 25 and 50c.

ESCALLONIA.

Montevidensis—Profuse blooming shrub, flowers white in umbells. 50c.

EVONYMUS.

Japonicus—Japan, green; fine for hedges. 25c.; \$6 to \$10 per 100.

“ **Variegata**—Silver leaved.

“ **Aureus**—Golden.

“ **Duc d'Anjou**—Leaves blotched yellow.

“ **Pulchellus**—Leaves narrow, of dwarf compact habit.

Radicans Variegata—Creeping evonymus, with leaves finely variegated. 25c. each.

GARDENIA—Cape Jasmin.

All pot grown. 25c. each; \$2.00 per 10.

Florida—Flowers very large, white and very fragrant; foliage glossy.

Fortunii—Flowers larger than Florida.

Radicans—Dwarf, trailing; foliage smaller than above; flowers white; very fragrant.

Radicans Variegata—With variegated leaves.

“ **Marginata**—Very dwarf; leaves edged silver.

Japonica—Similar to Florida, but with single flowers, which are succeeded with scarlet fruit, which is retained all winter.

“ **Variegata**—A distinctly variegated variety, introduced from Japan by ourselves.

HEDERA ARBOREA.

Tree or Shrubby Ivy.

Elegantissima } With silver.

Variegata, } Variegated leaves. 50c.
Of bushy growth, and make handsome plants if grown in partial shade.

HELIANTHEMUM or CISTUS—

Rock or Sun Rose.

Algarvense—A fine compact evergreen shrub, thriving in any soil. During May and June it produces a great profusion of large white flowers, with a dark purple spot upon each petal; one of the most showy and desirable shrubs we possess. 25c. each.

Albidus—With pink flowers. 25c. each.

ILLICIUM ANISATUM—Anis Tree.

The leaves, when bruised, give a pungent anis odor; fine ornamental tree. 25c. and 50c. each.

JASMINUM FRUTICANS.

Large spreading shrub, with yellow flowers. Further south it grows to a small tree. 25c.

J. Reevesii, } Shrubs with fragrant
J. Triumphans, } yellow flowers. 25c.

LAURUS—Laurel.

Nobilis—Apollo's or Spice Laurel; leaves very aromatic. 50c.

Regalis (*Oreodaphne Californica*, or *California Laurel*)—Leaves narrow, glossy, and with spicy fragrance. 50c.

Laurocerasus (*English Laurel*)—A handsome and thrifty growing shrub, with glossy foliage. 25 and 50c.

Lusitanica (*Portugal Laurel*)—Foliage glossy, flowers white in spikes. 50c.

Colchica, Caucasia, Rotundifolia—Beautiful sub-varieties of the *English Laurel*, all with glossy foliage. 25 and 50c.

Cameliæfolia—A new variety with recurved leaves. 25 and 50c.

Bertinii—A new variety with very large leaves. 25 and 50c.

LIGUSTRUM—Privet.

Amurense—From Amoor River, new, very rapid and quite compact grower, foliage small; a fine hedge plant. 25c.; \$5 per 100.

Coriaceum Volutum—A dwarf variety, with broad recurved leaves. 50c.

Ibota—New Japan Privet, with glossy orange-like leaves. 25c.

Italicum—With erect branches and broad leaves; compact growth. Blooms from April till midsummer. 25c.

Japonicum (*Japan*)—Fine shrub or low tree, foliage broad, panicles of white flowers, followed by purple berries. 25c.

Nepalensis (*Nepaul*)—Dwarf habit, leaves more oval than *Japonica*, panicles of white flowers, berries purple brown, long. 25c.

Robustum Aureum—Of very vigorous and compact growth; leaves large, handsomely variegated yellow. 25c.

LIMONIA TRIFOLIATA.

A hardy variety of Lemon. [See under head of *Miscellaneous Fruits*.] 25c.

MAGNOLIAS.

ALL POT GROWN.

Grandiflora—The king of the Southern broad-leaved evergreen trees, needs no description. 1 foot, 50c.; 2 feet, 75c.

Grandiflora Gloriosa—A variety of *Grandiflora*, with flowers of immense size, often 12 inches in diameter; foliage large and bronze underneath; a magnificent tree. 2 years, grafted plants, \$1.

Fuscata (*Banana Shrub*)—Dwarf growing variety; in April or May it is covered with a profusion of small flowers, exhaling a most exquisite fra-

grance, similar to a ripe Banana, a great favorite. 8 to 10 inches, 25c; larger plants from 50c. to \$1.

MAHONIA.

Aquifolium (Holly Leaved Ash Berry)—A low growing shrub, leaves prickly, purplish in Autumn, flowers yellow in March. 25c.

MESPILUS—Cratægus.

Pyracantha Lalandii—A new sub-variety of the Evergreen Thorn, or Burning Bush. Its merit consists in producing more berries and latter of a brighter color than the old variety. 25c.

MYRTUS—Myrtle.

Medium sized shrubs, 25c.

Floreplene—Flowers double white.

Thymifolia—Thyme-leaved.

Tomentosa—A pretty dwarf variety, with downy leaves.

NERIUM—Oleander.

Small, in 2½ inch pots, 25c. each; \$2 per 10. Larger, 50c. each; \$4 per 10.

Double White—Flowers semi-double in young plants, becoming more double in proportion as plants grow older.

Joan of Arc—Semi-double white.

Lilian Henderson—Semi-double white, profuse bloomer.

Lutescens—Single, yellowish white.

Splendens—Old double pink, best of its color.

NEWER VARIETIES with Double and Treble Corollas.

25c. each; \$2 per 10.

The flowers differ in shape from the above, in having two or three funnel-shaped corollas inserted, one within the other. The great advantage of these varieties consists in the flowers falling off when passed through their freshness, and thus relieving the plant from unsightly dried flowers, as in the older varieties.

Gilbert Bravy (Treble Corolla)—Lilac rose, white stripe, lower Corolla carmine.

Henri Mares (Treble Corolla)—Delicate rose, edged lilac and white stripe.

Marcel (Treble Corolla)—Rose, washed deeper rose and white stripes.

Mme. Charles Baltet (Double Corolla)—Cherry carmine.

Mme. Leon Brun (Double Corolla)—Lilac rose, lower Corolla carmine.

Mme. Puech (Double Corolla)—Deep lilac carmine.

Professeur Durant (Double Corolla)—Yellowish white.

Neriums are not hardy in this latitude unless planted in exceptionally favorable situations. Plants should be either grown in tubs or lifted from open ground before very cold weather.

OLEA FLAGRANS—Tea Olive.

One of our most desirable and popular shrubs; flowers white, small, but of exquisite fragrance, and blooms nearly all winter. Several sizes, 25c., 50c., 75c. and \$1 each.

OSMANTHUS.

A section of the above, but with prickly leaves.

Illicifolius (Holly-leaved)—Leaves dark green. 25c.

Illicifolius Argentea—With beautifully variegated white leaves. 50c.

Illicifolius Aureus—Leaves variegated yellow. 50c.

PHOTINIA SERRULATA.

Dark glossy leaves, flowers white, in large heads; makes a showy, tall growing shrub, or medium sized tree. 50c.

PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA.

A fine shrub, which is well adapted for trimming in fanciful shapes; flowers fragrant. 1 foot 25c.; 2 to 3 feet, 50c.

Variegata—Variegated. Small plants, 25c.; larger, 50c.

RAPHIOLEPIS.

Indica—(Cratægus Indica)—A medium growing shrub with coriaceous leaves, flowers white in terminal heads; blooms in early spring. 50c.

RHAMNUS PURSHINA—Buckthorn.

A beautiful new evergreen variety of vigorous growth. 50c.

RUSCUS ACULEATUS—Butcher's Broom.

A dwarf evergreen, with acute or spiny leaves, and producing numerous red berries, which are retained during winter. 25c.

SOPHORA SPECIOSA.

From Texas; flowers purple, fragrant; foliage glossy green, very distinct; slow grower. 50c.

THEA BOHEA—Chinese Tea Plant.

A beautiful shrub, with large white flowers and yellow anthers, giving it much resemblance to Single Camellia. 25c.

VIRBURNUM.

Odoratissimum (Chinese)—Fragrant; fine broad leaves and compact shrub; flowers white. 25c.

Tinus, or Laurustinus—A popular flowering shrub; blooms profusely. 25c.

Suspensum—Flowers creamy white; early in spring; of low growth. 25c.

Macrocephalum (Chinese Guelder Rose)—Not a new shrub, but a very scarce one, and the handsomest of the genus. Flowers white, in large heads, resembling those of *Hydrangea* Thomas Hogg, but produced in early spring. \$1.

Yucca Alafolia Variegata—Variegated Spanish Bayonet, with leaves finely striped white; a very showy plant. 50c.

AZALEA INDICA.

These beautiful early spring flowering shrubs are perfectly hardy in this latitude; they succeed best in a shady situation, and in a light soil containing an abundance of leaf mould. Few plants are more desirable for the decoration of conservatories or for blooming in rooms. When pot grown plants are through their period of blooming, plunge the pots in the ground in a shady situation. The beauty of these plants is only realized when planted in masses in open ground.

PRICES OF PLANTS.

2 years, with flower buds, 25c.

3 and four years, very strong and well set with buds, 50c. to \$1 each.

10 plants, our selection of varieties, 2 years, \$2.00; 3 and 4 years, \$4.

Our collection consists of upwards of 100 varieties, including all the distinct and leading kinds.

**RHODODENDRONS.**

(Mountain Laurel.)

These shrubs are perfectly hardy, as they are indigenous to the mountains of Georgia and North Carolina. They require a shady situation and a soil rich in leaf mould. Never plant these in places where exposed all day to direct sunshine.

Hybrid Varieties of Catawbiensis—These are all grafted plants, which we import annually from Europe. These plants are much superior to the seedlings in the size of clusters and the greater variety of colors, which range from pure white to pink, crimson and purple; twenty-five varieties. Price of grafted plants, 2 and 3 years,

with flower buds, \$1.50 to \$2 each; \$12 to \$15 per 10; without flower buds, 75c. to \$1.50.

Ponticum (Seedlings)—These vary more or less in shade of color, and range from pink to purple. 3 years old, 50c. each, \$4 per 10; blooming size, \$1 each, \$7.50 per 10.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA.

A partially shaded situation, especially where protected from the cold winds of winter, is the most desirable. Any good garden soil is suitable, but if mixed with leaf mould better results may be expected. Camellias are perfectly hardy in this section, but much farther north they should be grown in tubs and kept sheltered in winter. The best seasons for transplanting are from early October to beginning of November, and from end of February to end of March.

We grow Camellias very extensively, and can supply plants of upwards of one hundred varieties and of various sizes. The colors range from pure white to all the shades of red, from a very pale pink to darkest crimson; and with flowers combining exquisite variegations, pencillings, mottlings, etc.

The semi-double varieties are valuable for open ground planting, as they bloom more profusely than most of the double sorts.

PRICES OF PLANTS.

Double White, without flower buds, 12 inches, \$1.

Double White, with 2 to 4 flower buds, 12 inches, \$1.50.

Double White, without flower buds, 18 to 24 inches, \$2 to \$3.


Double White, with flower buds, 18 to 24 inches, \$2 to \$5.

Colored Varieties, without flower buds, 12 inches, 75c.; 10 plants, our selection, \$5.

Colored Varieties, with flower buds, 12 inches, \$1; 10 plants, our selection, \$7.50.

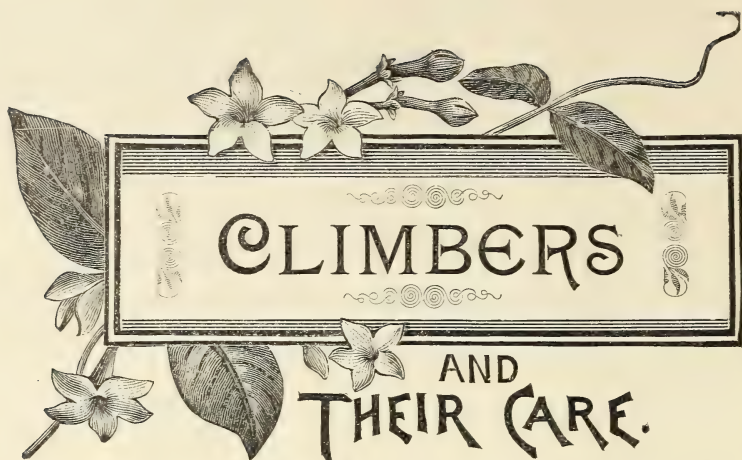
Colored Varieties, with or without buds, 18 inches, \$1.50; 10 plants, \$12.

Colored Varieties, with or without buds, 24 to 30 inches, \$2 to \$3 each.

 Plants with flower buds are usually in stock until January 1; after that date only a portion of the varieties can be supplied with buds.

For distant carriage there is more or less risk of losing the buds while in transit.





Price, except where noted, 25c. each; 10 varieties, our selection, \$2.

ABUTILON VEXILLARUM.

A good climber, flowers red and yellow; profuse bloomer and quite hardy. 15c.

AKEBIA QUINNATA—Five-leaved Akebia.

A Japanese climber, with reddish brown flowers.

AMPELOPSIS JAPONICA—Japan Ivy.

Beautiful deciduous climber of very rapid growth; eminently suitable for covering brick walls, stumps, etc.

Royalii—A new variety, said to be superior to the above.

Tricolor—Leaves variegated white and pink.

ARISTOLOCHIA—Dutchman's Pipe.

Sipho—Of rapid growth, foliage of large size, flowers brownish colored; the foliage is its great merit; requires a rich and partially shaded situation.

Elegans—Flowers large, dark purple, marked white; an excellent variety for partial shade. 50c.

BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA—Japan Trumpet Vine.

Superb climbers, flowers very showy, deep orange; blooms nearly all summer. Of these we can supply several sub-varieties.

Atrosanguinea—Dark blood red.

Coccinea—Deep red.

Flava—Yellowish.

Speciosa Rubra—Bright orange red.

HEDERA—Ivy.

Hibernica—Irish.

Conglomerata—New, with narrow leaves and compact growth.

Aurantia—Leaves triangular and three-lobed; greyish green with lighter shade.

Elegantissima—With leaves margined silver.

The above succeed quite well here, while few of the varieties cultivated further north are of any value for this climate.

JASMINUM.

Nudiflorum—Produces light yellow flowers in early Spring.

Officinalis—Flowers white, fragrant.

JASMINE DOUBLE CAROLINA—Gelseminum.

A variety of the native species, with double flowers. A profuse bloomer and very desirable. 25c. each; \$2 per 10.

LONICERA—Honeysuckle.

Aurea Reticulata—Golden netted; a remarkable variety; leaves bright green; beautifully netted all over with golden veins, leaves and stems changing to bright crimson in the autumn; a beautiful plant.

Belgium (Belgian)—Pink flowers, very sweet, profuse bloomer; one of the best. Can also be trained as a bush.

Coccinea Brownii—Scarlet trumpet.

Grata—Yellow trumpet.

MATSEA GLABRA or *Manetia*.

A rapid growing climber, with scarlet tubular flowers, produced in great profusion; the stems are killed every Winter; the roots require a covering of leaves in Winter.

PASSIFLORA.

Arc-en-Ciel—Flowers large, centre white and citron colored, with outer circle dark; a rapid grower; an excellent plant.

Constance Elliott—Similar in habit to above, but flowers pure white; new.

PERIPLOCA GRÆCA—Grecian Silk Vine.

Rapid grower, flowers purple.

RHYNOSPERMUM.

Jasminoides (African Jasmine)—Evergreen, with white fragrant flowers in

April and May; a valuable, hardy climber. 25c.

Variegatum—With variegated leaves. 25c.

ROSES.

Several varieties of *Noisette*. 25c.

SOLANUM JASMINOIDES—Potato Vine.

Evergreen—Free blooming and rapid grower; flowers white.

WISTARIA.

Sinensis Purpurea—A beautiful climber, producing in early spring large clusters of purple pea-shaped flowers; a vigorous grower.

Sinensis Alba—A white flowered variety; beautiful.

Sinensis Fl. Pl. (Double Purple)—A double variety; rather shy bloomer.

Frutescens Magnifica—Flowers in long tassels, pale blue, blooming later than the Chinese varieties, and also producing flowers during the summer; extremely vigorous.

Multijuga—Light purple flowers; racemes from 18 to 24 inches long, loose.



THESE are among the most beautiful climbing plants; are hardy, and intended for open ground culture; should be trained on lattice work or pillars. All our grafted plants of the shrubby section are two years from graft imported from Europe. Plants on own roots, while giving sometimes good results, are not so free growing or free blooming as grafted plants.

SHRUBBY.

Flowering in spring and early summer. Price: Two year grafts, imported, 75c. each; 10 plants, our selection, \$5. Ten best varieties, colors ranging from white to blue and lavender; single and double.

Jackmanii—Deep violet purple; a most profuse bloomer; a well known and favorite variety; best of its color.

HERBACEOUS.

Price 25c. Plants on own roots.

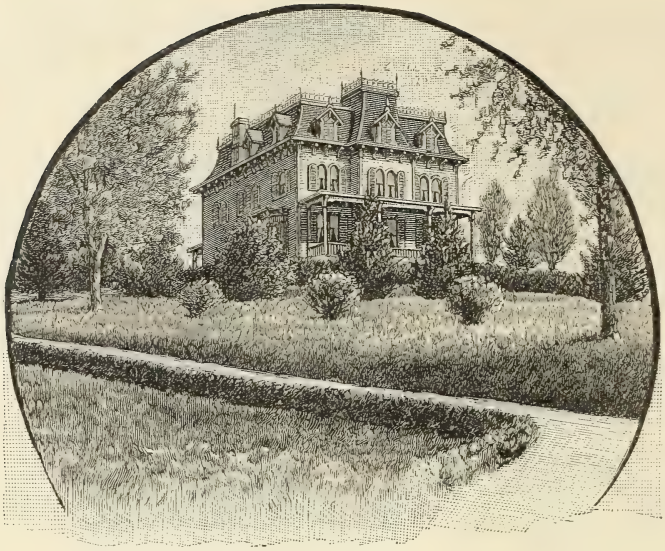
Clematis Coccinea—Flowers small, crimson; produced in the greatest profusion throughout the summer.

Clematis Crispa—Flowers bell-shaped, of a delicate violet blue; fragrant; native.

Clematis Viticella—Flowers purple; blooms during summer.

Clematis Flammula—Flowers white.

Clematis Erecta Cœrulea—Flowers blue.



ORNAMENTAL HEDGE PLANTS.

ARBOR VITE.

Intermedia—Seedling of Chinese golden, three years; once transplanted, per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$8.00.

CAPE JASMINE.

Eight and ten inches, from 2½ inch pots, per 100, \$10.00.

EVONYMUS JAPONICA.

Eight and ten inches, \$5.00 per 100; twelve and eighteen inches, \$10.00 per 100.

LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE—Amoor River Privet.

The most desirable of all broad leaved evergreens where a tall hedge is desired. Growth very rapid; adapts itself to any soil not too arid or a swamp. If properly treated a good hedge may be expected in two years after planting. Our hedges of this plant are noted for their perfect shape and appearance. Set plants 12 inches apart in ordinary soil, but in very rich land 18 to 24 inches distance may be given. \$5.00 per 100; \$40.00 per 1,000.

LIMONIUM TRIFOLIATUM — Japan Hardy Lemon.

This is used extensively in Japan for the formation of defensive hedges and being exceedingly hardy here and of rapid growth, it will doubtless prove very valuable. One year old plants, \$10.00 per 100; two years \$15.00 per 100. Plants may be set two feet apart.

POLYANTHA ROSES.

Mignonette—Pink, **Paquerette**—White, **Perle d'Or**—Buff, \$10.00 per 100.

These varieties make very ornamental hedges of low growth.

SPIREA THUNBERGII.

Dwarf, profuse bloomer in early Spring; flowers white; strong plants, \$10.00 per 100.

THEA BOHEA.

Chinese Tea. Excellent for a low hedge, blooms profusely and stands clipping well. Two years old plants, from 2½ inch pots, \$10.00 per 100.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

ALL HARDY IN THIS LATITUDE.



PAMPAS GRASS—*Gynerium*.

Argenteum—A most ornamental plant, with silvery plume-like spikes of flowers; very hardy, and thrives in any ordinary rich soil. 25c.

Roseum, or Rose-Colored—Among a large quantity of seedlings we found several plants producing flowers of a light rose and a light purplish color. The plumes are also very large and silky. When just appearing they are of a purple tint; this gradually fades until a soft tint is retained. Plants are all propagated by division. 25c.

Aureis Linearis—Leaves striped gold. 50c.

Variegatum—Leaves striped silver. 50c.

ERIANTHUS RAVENÆ.

Attains an eight of ten to twelve feet, throwing up numerous flower spikes of greyish white; blooms profusely, and remains in bloom a long time; needs space to show its merits. 25c.

EULALIA.

Japonica Variegata—A new variegated hardy Grass from Japan. In appearance it somewhat resembles the Ribbon Grass while in a young state. It forms compact clumps six feet in diameter. Its flower stalks are very graceful and numerous, and, after several years trial in our grounds, we highly commend it as a very ornamental grass. 25c.

Japonica Zebrina—Similar in habit to above, but with its leaves blotched with gold. The stripe, instead of running longitudinally like the former, runs across the leaf. 25c.



Coniferous * Evergreens.

Our stock of plants of this section is very large and of the finest quality. They are grown in pots during a part of the season, and being sent out with all their roots in a compact ball of earth, there is no danger of loss in transplanting.

We would again urge the necessity of planting small, healthy pot-grown plants in preference to larger specimens, which can only be furnished from open ground, and with these there is always connected some risk in transplanting. We append the height the different varieties may be expected to attain.

Price for plants grown in 4 and 6 inch pots, unless noted, 50c.

Ten plants, our selection of varieties, \$4.

Larger specimens, from 8 and 10 inch pots, \$1 to \$3 each.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA—Chili Pine.

From the Andes of South America. This magnificent tree does not succeed in Middle Georgia, but is better adapted to the Piedmont Section, as it is naturally found growing on dry and rocky mountain sides. Imported plants from \$2 to \$5 each.

ARBOR VITE.

ASIATIC SECTION.

Biota—Aurea—Golden; a beautiful compact tree of golden hue; most desirable. 12 inches, 50c.; 1½ to 2 feet, \$1; 8 to 10 feet.

“ **Aurea Nana**—A new variety which originated in our grounds. Of very dwarf and compact habit; a perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. Plants 6 to 8 inches high, \$1 each.

Biota—Aurea Conspecta—Another new variety of similar origin. Growth more erect than the Aurea; foliage intense gold, some branches being of a solid metallic tint others suffused with green. Plants 8 to 10 inches high, \$1 each.

“ **Rollisonii, or Elegantissima**—Growth more rapid and more open than Aurea; foliage golden hue. 10 to 15 feet.

“ **Semper Aurea**—A beautiful new variety, still finer than Aurea; it retains its bright golden hue longer. 50 and 75c.; 6 to 8 feet.

“ **Glaucia**—Habit of Aurea, but foliage of ashy green.

“ **Filiformis Pendula**—Weeping, thread-like foliage; very curious. 6 to 8 feet.

Biota—Japonica Filiformis—A new Japanese variety, with thread-like foliage, but of more rapid and compact habit than the last mentioned. 50c.; larger plants, \$1.

Biota—Intermedia—Seedling of Aurea; compact, with habit of Golden and Chinese; from open ground. 25 to 50c.; 8 to 10 feet.

Biota—Meldensis—Ashy foliage; rapid grower and distinct. 15 feet.

AMERICAN SECTION.

Thuya—Ericoides—With heath-like foliage; very compact. 3 to 4 feet.

Thuya—Gigantea, or Lobbii—From California; rapid growth, deep green foliage; an excellent variety. 15 to 20 feet.

Thuya—Globosa—Of spherical and compact growth. 4 to 6 feet.

Thuya—Peabody—With foliage of a golden hue, which it retains through the year. 50c.

Thuya—Pumila (Booth's Dwarf)—Of dense rounded habit. 2 to 3 feet.

Thuya—Queen Victoria—Ends of branches tipped with silver. 50c.

Thuya—Tom Thumb—A dwarf variety of slow growth and compact habit. 25c.

CEDRUS ARGENTEA—African Cedar.

Thrives well and forms a fine tree. 25 to 30 feet.

CEDRUS DEODORA. The Great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains.

A magnificent tree, succeeding admirably here. 1 foot, 50c.; 2 feet, \$1; larger sizes in proportion. 50 to 75 feet.

CEPHALOTAXUS FORTUNII — Fortune's Yew.

Broad leaved, moderate grower. 10 to 12 feet.

CHAMECYPARIS VARIEGATA — Variegated Cypress.

6 to 8 feet.

CRYPTOMERIA.

Japonica—Japan Cedar; a rapid growing tree of graceful habit. 25 feet.

Elegans—Foliage smaller and habit more compact. Needs shade.

CUNNINGHAMIA SINENSIS — Chinese Pine.

A tree somewhat like the Araucaria, with lance like leaves and horizontal branches, rapid grower and very beautiful. 75 feet.

CUPRESSUS—The Cypress.

Australis—Of rapid growth and quite compact. (See Frenela.)

Benthami—A fine tree with dense compact head and long slender branches. 25 to 35 feet.

Braziliensis—Compact growth, bright green. 25 feet.

Cashmeriensis—Bluish cast, rapid grower. 40 to 60 feet.

Elegans—Foliage feathery of glaucous tint.

Excelsa—Erect growth, ashy hue. 25 to 30 feet.

Ericoides—Heath leaved; very compact, of moderate height, foliage quite distinct, turns purple in winter.

Funerbris—Funeral cypress, rapid growth and graceful habit. 50 feet.

Glandulosa—Thrifty grower, foliage green, and bark of branches red. Attains a height of 50 feet.

Gracilis—Ashy green foliage, delicate and graceful habit.

Goveniana—Of rapid open growth, foliage dark green. 50 feet.

Hugelii—A rare species, of erect and rapid growth.

Knightiana Elegans—Foliage of glaucous hue, exceedingly graceful and of rapid growth. 30 to 50.

Lawsoniana—Fine compact habit, foliage feathery, varies from a vivid green to a silvery tint, according to sub-varieties. It sports from seed. 10 to 20 feet.

Lawsoniana Argentea—Glaucous hue.

Lawsoniana Aurea—Compact habit, golden hue.

Lawsoniana Erecta—Upright and of open growth.

Lawsoniana Pyramidalis—Erect growth, dark green foliage.

Lawsoniana Alba Spica—A new sub-variety of above, with end of branches tipped silver, of dwarf habit. Grafted plants. 6 to 10 feet.

Lusitanica, or Sinensis Pendula—Cypress of Goa, a graceful variety of glaucous green and with pendant branches. 20 feet.

McNabiana—Bushy growth, of glaucous hue. 8 to 10 feet.

Macrocarpa, or Lambertina—A rapid open grower, foliage bright green. 30 to 50 feet.

Majestica—Foliage ashy green, of rapid growth, branches somewhat pendulous.

Majestica Viridis—Similar to the above, but with dark bright green foliage.

Nutkaensis—Thujopsis Borealis—Or Nootka Sound Cypress, of dwarf compact habit. 6 to 8 feet.

Nepalensis Pendula—A sub-variety of *Cupressus Lusitanica*.

Sempervirens Horizontalis—Rapid grower, branches spreading. 50 to 60 feet.

Sempervirens Pyramidalis—Oriental, or Pyramidal Cypress, of very compact and shaft-like habit. From 25c. to 50c. each.

Sempervirens Roylii, or Whitleyana—The most shaft-like of the group. Forms a main stem from which very short and small branches radiate. Plants are all propagated from cuttings and are true. 25c., 50c. and \$1. Grows to a height of 75 feet.

Torulosa, or Twisted Cypress—A rapid grower, of glaucous habit. 30 to 40 feet.

Thurifera—Mexican White Cedar—Of spreading habit, foliage glaucous green

Uhdeana—Of dense growth 30 to 40 feet.

CALLITRIS, QUADRIVALVIS—Thuya Articulata, or African Arbor Vitæ.

A medium sized tree, with foliage of a yellow cast. 10 to 15 feet.

* FRENELA.

New Holland species, with delicate thread-like foliage; of graceful shape and appearance; rapid growers, but liable to be injured by spring frosts while young. Must be planted where they can be sheltered from cold winds. Several varieties, viz.: *Gunnii*, *Australis*, *Macrostachya*, etc.

JUNIPERUS—The Juniper Tree.

Communis—Common English.

Communis Hibernica—Irish; fine pyramidal growth. 8 to 10 feet.

Communis Pendula—English weeping. 15 feet.

Communis Sæcica—Sweedish; yellowish cast. 10 feet.

Japonica—Japanese; bright green; very good. 8 to 10 feet.

Japonica Variegata—With variegated foliage.

Oblonga—Nepaul; of spreading habit. 10 to 15 feet.

Oblonga Pendula—Nepaul Weeping; the finest of its class. 20 feet; 1 foot, grafted, \$1.

Repens—Creeping; quite unique variety; thrives in any soil.

Sabina—Sabin; male and female, a low spreading, dark-leaved shrub.

Squamata—Scaly; a trailing shrub of great beauty, and the finest of the trailing section.

Schotti—Yellowish tinted foliage.

LIBROCEDRUS DECURRENS—California Arbor Vitæ.

A magnificent and rapid growing tree; foliage in form of fans. 50 to 75 feet; 50c. to \$1.

LIBOCEDRUS CHILIENSIS—Chilian Arbor Vitæ.

Delicate foliage, silver striped. 6 to 8 feet.

PINUS—The Pine.

Longifolia—A magnificent variety from the Himalaya mountains; leaves very long, of a silvery hue. We offer a few fine plants of this rather scarce variety, which thrives well in Middle Georgia. \$1 each.

Massoniana Variegata—A very conspicuous Japanese tree; leaves tipped with gold; of dwarf habit. \$1 each.

PODOCARPUS—Japan Yew.

Japonica—A medium sized tree of compact and rather bushy habit, leaves broad, dark green. 10 to 15 feet.

Coronarius—Of bushy habit, foliage narrow; dark green; a valuable variety. 6 to 8 feet.

PSEUDOLARIX KEMPFERI — False Larch.

The Golden Pine of the Chinese; from the rich golden tint which this tree assumes during the autumn. Of medium height here, but may grow much taller in the Piedmont region. A most strikingly beautiful plant. It is very scarce, owing to the rapid germination of its seeds, which makes it difficult to carry them to any great distance. Small plants 50c.

RETINISPORA—Japan Cypress.

A valuable genus of small trees or shrubs from Japan, very hardy and desirable for small gardens or cemetery lots.

Filifera—Of medium height, branches very slender and thread-like.

Filifera aurea—Foliage marked gold; quite dwarf. 2 to 4 feet.

Obtusa—Leaves glossy green above, with silvery stripes beneath. 20 to 25 feet.

Obtusa Keteleerii, with foliage blotched silver. Dwarf habit.

Pisifera or **Pea Fruited**—Dwarf growth with slender branches and sharp pointed glaucous leaves.

Pisifera Argentea—With foliage tipped light yellow. Very dwarf.

Plumosa or **Plume Like**—A rapid growing variety, with exquisite foliage and slender branches, very handsome. 50c. to \$2.

Plumosa Aurea—Similar in habit to Plumosa, but with foliage tipped with gold. 50c. to \$2 each.

Plumosa Alba Picta—With foliage distinctly blotched with silvery white; of dwarf habit and requires shade to prevent sun scorching. 50c.

Squarrosa—Rapid grower, foliage light bluish green, very handsome, one of the best of the genus. 50c. to \$2.

SCIADOPYTIS VERTICILLATA—Umbrella Pine of Japan.

A most striking tree with leaves in whorls, giving the ends of its branches the appearance of small umbrellas. It is as yet quite rare and we are not determined as to the most suitable locality for its success, but it is hardy in the Middle States and will doubtless prove best in the Piedmont region. Imported plants \$2 to \$5 each.

TAXUS—The Yew.

Few varieties of this genus are desirable here, growth very slow.

Hibernica—The Irish Yew—Of compact and shaft-like growth; seems to be well suited to the Coast region. Plants, 18 to 24 inches high, \$1.

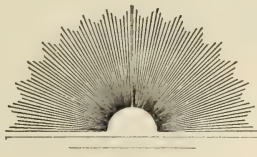
Stricta—Of upright growth, but with slender branches and of open habit.

THUJOPSIS—Japan Arbor Vitæ.

Dolabrata—Axe-leaved; branches drooping, dark green leaves, of dwarf growth.

Dolabrata Variegata—Similar in habit to above, but with silver striped foliage; both thrive best in partial shade.

Standishii—A rapid and handsome growing tree, with slightly pendulous branches, foliage bright green. Stands the sun better than the preceding. 15 to 20 feet. 50c. to \$1.





We have for years past made the growing of Roses on a large scale one of the main features of our establishment, and annually added every good new Rose to our collection; proving their qualities before sending them out, so that our customers can rely fully upon our selection. We have within the past thirty-three years tested the relative merits of upwards of fifteen hundred varieties, and in our specimen Rosary can be seen in bloom during the Spring and Autumn upwards of *one thousand varieties*.

Many types of Roses, produced by the crossing of several species, are of such weak constitution and delicate growth as to prove unsuited for open ground culture. The enormous proportions which Rose growing has of late assumed for the supply of cut flowers has also caused the annual introduction of varieties that are eminently suited for *cultivating under glass and the forcing system*, but when planted in open ground fail to give satisfaction and bring disappointment. Out of the several hundred new Tea Roses introduced within the past ten years very few have stood the test of our climate. An evidence of weak constitution is that very few of the most valuable flowering varieties cannot be made to give good results unless budded upon stocks that invigorate their growth.

The demand for novelties is increasing and compels us to keep abreast of the times. We therefore grow *Roses on their own roots*, of the old favorite or new strong growing varieties, and *Plants budded upon Manetti stocks* of the newest or some old sorts which succeed better when propagated in that way.

PLANTING, PRUNING AND FERTILIZING.

Any good garden soil will be suitable, but should be fertilized during fall with stable manure. If cotton seed is mixed with latter, results are still better. Keep the soil free of weeds during Summer and stir it frequently. Mulching in fall with stable manure is advisable. A top dressing in winter of bone meal or some good commercial fertilizer will add to the growth and size of flowers.

In planting, select two or three of the strongest branches, cut these back to 2 or 3 inches each, and remove all the smaller ones. Each new shoot will produce finer flowers than if the old wood is left. After the first killing frost, prune back the bush to 8 or 10 inches above ground, Climbing Roses excepted; those require only the shortening in of side branches without disturbing the main stem.

The plants which we send out are grown in open ground, are very strong and healthy. The usual average height of Hybrids is four feet, and many varieties attain six feet in height. The tea and other dwarf sorts are from one to two feet high. Plants are cut back eighteen inches or two feet to reduce bulk in packing. We wish it distinctly understood that we do not enter into competition with growers who offer plants at less than half our rates. We desire a comparison of our plants and prices with the low priced collections offered by some growers, and we feel assured that the advantage will be vastly in our favor.

All Roses are ever blooming, except those especially noted in separate lists.



ROSES ON OWN ROOTS

GENERAL COLLECTION.

Purchaser's selection, each 25c.; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00.

Our selection, one of a variety, per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.

SECTION I.

CHINA ROSES.

The Roses belonging to this class are among the best bloomers for this climate. Their flowers are produced in great abundance, though not equal in beauty of shape or variety of color to the other classes.

Archiduc Charles—Variable, light pink to deep crimson.

Camellæflora—Rosy purple.

Ducher—White, free bloomer.

Eugene DeBeauharnais—Crimson, light centre.

Green—Merely a curiosity; flowers green.

Louis Phillippe—Dark crimson spotted.

Mme. Jean Sisley—White, slightly tinged pink.

Purple Superior, or Agrippina—Dark crimson.

Theresa Stravius—White, pale flesh centre.

SECTION II.

TEA ROSES.

Varieties of bushy and dwarf habit, are of delicate structure, profuse bloomers, very fragrant and desirable. The climbing section is of vigorous growth.

Varieties marked * succeed best if budded. Plants on own roots can be supplied of all this section. Budded plants 35c. each; \$3 per 10.

Aline Sisley—Carmine red, shaded purple; dwarf.

Alphonse Karr—Purplish rose.

Amabilis—Pink, apricot centre.

Amazone—Light yellow.

***Andre Schwartz**—Crimson, variable in color; dwarf.

Anna Olivier—Blush.

Aristides—White, buff centre; vigorous.

Azelie Imbert or Perfection de Mont-plaisir—Canary yellow.

***Annette Seaut**—Orange yellow.

***Archiduchesse Maria Immaculata**—Very distinct from the usual yellow teas, as it combines yellow, peach and rosy carmine. 1888.

***Beaute de l'Europe**—Buff yellow, coppery hue; good form and of half climbing habit.

Blanche Nabonnand—White, slightly tinged pink.

Bon Silene—Rosy carmine, shaded salmon, fine in bud.

Bougere—Rosy bronze.

Bride—Variable; white tinged blush and at times silvery rose, like its parent, Catherine Mermet; a fine flower, but not constant.

Caroline—Blush rose.

Catherine Mermet—Silvery, rose, large.

***Comtesse Anna Thun**—Large cupped, yellowish orange, tinted safron. 1888.

Cornelia Cook—White, fine in bud; dwarf growth; excellent for forcing, but of little value in open ground.

Charles de Legrady—Carmine red, changing to rosy salmon.

Clothilde Soupert—Rosy salmon; half climber.

Claire Carnot—Pale orange, yellow centre, lighter edge.

Comtesse Alban de Villeneuve—Crimson, shaded lighter.

***Comtesse de Frigneuse**—Canary yellow.

Comtesse Riza du Parc—Coppery, shaded carmine.

Comtesse de Sembui—Rosy salmon.

Coquette de Lyon—Pale yellow; free bloomer.

Duchesse de Brabant, or Comtesse de Labarthe—Salmon pink.

Devoniensis—White, creamy centre.

***Duchess of Edinburg**—Dark crimson; not very double and of slow growth on own roots.

Duchesse Mathilde—White.

Doctor Grill—Coppery yellow, suffused with rose. 1888.

Enfant de Lyon—White, pink centre.

Etoile de Lyon—Large, full, canary yellow.

Empress of Russia—Yellowish white.

Eugene Meynadier—Violet carmine.

***Ethel Brownlow**—In the style of Catherine Mermet, but of more robust habit. 1888.

Flavien Bondillon—Light rose.

Gaston Chandon—Cherry red, shaded rose.

Gigantesque—White, pink centre.

Gloire de Dijon—Salmon, shaded pink.

Isabella Sprunt—Resembles Saffrano, but more vigorous and of lighter color.

Jean Pernet—Yellow.

La Sylphide, or Mme. Ristori—White, with creamy centre.

Le Pactole—An old, but still desirable kind, white, yellow centre.

Louis Richard—Coppery rose, deeper centre.

La Princesse Vera—Flesh edged coppery rose.

MM. Bravy, or Alba Rosea, Mme. Sertot—White, pink centre.

Mme. Amadien—Flesh.

Mme. Berard—Salmon, style of Gloire de Dijon.

Mme. Brest—Pink.

Mme. Camille—Rosy salmon, large.

Mme. Caro—Salmon pink.

Mme. Caroline Kuster—White, orange yellow centre.

Mme. Charles—Salmon, copper tinted centre.

Mme. Cusin—Purplish rose, centre yellowish.

Mme. David—Rose, shaded white.

Mme. Dubrocca—Pink, apricot centre.

Mme. Damaizin—Salmon pink.

Mme. de Watteville—Pale yellow, margined pink.

Mme. de Tartas—Rosy crimson.

- Mme. Etienne**—Deep pink, shading light pink. 1887.
- Mme. Falcot**—Nankeen yellow.
- Mme. Francisca Kruger**—Blush, salmon centre.
- Mme. Furtado**—Pink centre, lighter edge.
- Mme. H. Jamain**—White, lemon centre.
- Mme. Joseph Schwartz**—White tinged flesh.
- Mme. Joseph Schwaller**—Lilac rose, petals crimped.
- Mme. Lambard**—Deep pink, shaded carmine.
- Mme. Louville**—Deep rose.
- Mme. Georges Bruant** (*RUGOSA X*). A cross between the Japan type *Rosa Rugosa* and *Tea Sombreuil*; flowers very large, semi-double, pure white, and produced in clusters; buds long, habit compact. A very free blooming variety, well suited for planting in clumps. 1888.
- Mme. Philemon Cochet**—Rosy salmon, with apricot centre; robust habit. 1888.
- Mme. Scipion Cochet**—Yellowish, suffused rose, and with a darker centre.
- Mme. Trifle**—Salmon yellow, half climber.
- Mme. Welch**—White edge, centre orange yellow.
- Marie Ducher**—Light pink, shaded salmon.
- Marie Guillot**—Pure white dwarf.
- Marie Sisley**—Yellowish white.
- Marie Van Houtte**—Light yellow, outer petals tinged pink.
- ***Marechal Niel**—Deep canary yellow, large and full; a free bloomer and of climbing growth; grows best if budded on strong stocks.
- Marechal Robert**—Pale lemon, shaded buff.
- Marie d'Orleans**—Light carmine or dark rose.
- ***Marquise de Vivens**—Carmine, darker centre.
- ***May Paul**—Red inside, lilac outside.
- Meteor**—Dark velvety crimson. 1887.
- Monsieur Chabaud St. Maudier**—Light carmine, coppery centre.
- ***Nyphetos**—Pure white, exquisite in bud; a feeble and dwarf grower on own roots and in open grown. Suitable for forcing only.
- ***Papa Gontier**—Bright carmine, reverse of petals purple; best on Manetti.
- Paul Nabonnand**—Deep pink.
- Pauline Labonte**—White, shaded salmon pink.
- ***Perle des Jardins**—Yellow, handsome, but poor grower on own roots.
- Perle de Lyon**—Dark yellow.
- ***Princess Beatrice**—Light yellow edge, centre darker. 1888.
- Princesse Sagan**—Bright crimson, shaded dark crimson; color excellent, but flowers rather small.
- Princess of Hohenzollern**—Dark carmine; free bloomer and good habit.
- Princesse Marie**—Pink.
- Reine de Portugal**—Yellowish, mottled pink, coppery hue.
- Reine Marie Pia**—Deep rose, crimson edge.
- Rose Nabonnand**—Pink.
- Rubens**—White, flesh centre.
- Safrano**—Buff, fine in bud.
- ***Shirley-Hibbert**—Nankeen yellow; dwarf.
- Sombreuil**—White, flesh centre.
- Souvenir de Therese Levet**—Deep purplish carmine; dwarf.
- Souvenir de Gabrielle Drevet**—Salmon white, rose centre.
- Souvenir de Mme. Pernet**—Tender rose, shaded yellow.
- Souvenir d'Eliza Vardon**—White, shaded salmon.
- Souvenir d'un Ami**—Bright rose.
- ***Sunset**—A sport of *Perle des Jardins*, of a rich tawny yellow, weak grower upon own roots.
- Triomphe du Luxembourg**—Rosy carmine, coppery tint.
- Vicomtesse de Wautier**—Bright rose tinted, white and dark rose centre. 1888.
- Virginie**—White, pink centre.
- White Bon Silene**—White, good in bud only.
- Zelia Pradel**—White with a yellowish centre, half climbing habit. Excellent.

SECTION III.

HYBRID TEA.

This class is of recent origin. They were produced from crossing Tea with Hybrid perpetual Roses, and while a few denote well defined traits of both races, others seem to be pure Teas. Many are of very weak growth and bad color, hence we have rejected the greater number as undesirable. The following are valuable :

Antoine Mermet—Dark carmine pink, shaded white.

Captain Christie—Flesh, with deeper centre, free bloomer, fine flower, thornless.

Cheshunt Hybrid—Cherry carmine, shaded violet, of vigorous growth and free spring bloomer.

***Dr. Pasteur**—Bright rosy carmine, bud long. 1888.

Hon. George Bancroft—Violet red.

***La France**—Delicate silvery rose, superb flower and free bloomer, but of weak constitution and apt to die back.

Mme. Alfred Carriere—Pure white, sometimes slightly tinged flesh, very free and constant bloomer and vigorous grower.

***Mme. Ernest Piard**—Bright red, tinted silver. 1888.

***Mme. Joseph Desbois**—Flesh, centre salmon rose. 1887.

***Peirre Guillot**—Dark carmine; a most profuse and constant bloomer; dwarf habit.

***Reine Nathalie de Serbie**—Very double and finely shaped flower; color a soft pink.

Viscountess Folkestone—Outer petals creamy, centre salmon pink; flowers large, full and free blooming.

SECTION IV.

BOURBON ROSES.

Roses belonging to this class are generally of a vigorous dwarf habit, branches short and thick, and mostly with one flower; when a branch outgrows the others it often bears a corymb, or a panicle of flowers. Free bloomers.

Gloire de France—Pink.

Imperatrice Eugenie—Large, very full, beautifully cupped, delicate rose; an extra good flower.

Hermosa—Pale pink.

Sir Joseph Paxton—Bright cherry red.

Souvenir de la Malmaison—Large, very full, flesh; magnificent.

SECTION V.

NOISETTE AND OTHER PERPETUAL CLIMBERS.

America—Salmon yellow.

***Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold**—Very large, chrome yellow. Best budded upon Manetti, when flowers are always darker than upon plants on own roots.

Clement Massier—White, pink centre.

***Devoniensis, Climbing (Tea)**—White, creamy centre.

James Sprunt—A climbing China; dark crimson.

Jules Jurgensen—Magenta, centre shaded violet.

Eugene Verdier—Soft rose.

Lamarque—White.

Octavie—Deep crimson; very vigorous.

Reine Marie Henriette—Bright cherry red, good form and of vigorous habit.

Reve D'Or, or Climbing Safrano—Deep coppery yellow.

Solfatare—Deep yellow; free bloomer.

Vicomtesse D'Avesnes—Pink.

Wm. Allen Richardson—Orange yellow; centre coppery yellow.

Woodland Margaret—White; vigorous.

Waltham Climbers, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Resembling Reine Marie Henriette; color bright red. No. 1 is the lightest; No. 3 the darkest.

SECTION VI.

NOISETTE, DWARF VARIETIES.

Coquette des Alpes—White, flesh colored centre, free bloomer.

Celine Forestier—White, with yellow and lilac centre.

White Cluster—White, profuse bloomer.

SECTION VII.

HYBRID REMONTANT.

This class comprises the most perfect forms and colors. They are nearly all of vigorous growth. Some varieties bloom only during spring and again in fall, with an intermission of two months; others are as free bloomers as Tea Roses. First-class varieties only are here described.

Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) give the best results when budded on Manetti stocks. Plants can be supplied upon their *own roots* at prices noted under head of General Collection. Budded plants at 35c. each, or \$3.00 per 10.

Abel Carriere—Velvety maroon.

Achille Gonod—Lilac rose.

***Alfred Levaux**—Bright cherry rose.

A. K. Williams—Bright reddish crimson.

Alfred Colomb—Crimson carmine.

***Alphonse Souppert**—Bright pink.

Anna de Diesbach—Fine satin rose, large.

Annie Laxton—Cherry rose.

***Antoine Mouton**—Bright rose.

Ardoisee de Lyon—Fiery red, slate colored edge.

Auguste Mie—Delicate pink.

Baronne Prevost—Deep rose.

Bessie Johnson—Light blush.

Berthe Leveque—Flesh, white edge.

Belle Normande—Lilac pink.

Blanche de Meru—Light flesh.

Boieldieu—Bright cherry red.

Black Prince—Dark purplish crimson.

Cardinal Patrizzi—Deep purplish red.

Camille Bernardin—Vivid red, very good.

Charles Lefebvre—Dark cherry carmine.

Charles Darwin—Brownish crimson.

Colonel Felix Breton—Crimson, violet.

***Comtesse Adrienne de Germiny**—Bright cherry red.

Comtesse de Camando—Rich deep crimson.

Comtesse de Casteja—Deep crimson, brighter center.

Countess of Oxford—Carmine red.

Countess of Roseberry—Carmine rose, good form.

Columbia—Flesh, darker centre. 1888.

Charles Margottin—Red or scarlet crimson.

Crown Prince—Purplish crimson.

Comte A. de Serenye—Bright red.

Clara Cochet—Bright rose; fine flower, but not a free bloomer.

Dr. Hogg—Deep violet red.

Dr. Hooker—Crimson scarlet, shaded violet.

Dr. Sewell—Crimson scarlet, shaded purple; free bloomer.

Dinsmore—Similar to Mme. Charles Wood as to flower, but differs in habit.

Duc de Cazes—Purplish red, shaded violet, dwarf growth.

Duke of Connaught—Deep crimson, velvety, dwarf; a free bloomer.

Deuil du Colonel Denfert—Dark purple, velvety.

Directeur Alphand—Blackish purple, shaded brown.

Dupuy Jamain—Bright cherry rose.

Edgar Jolibois—Red, shaded crimson.

Edouard Andre—Purplish red.

Emily Laxton—Cherry rose, good bud, free bloomer.

Empereur de Maroc—Dark crimson, shaded darker purple.

E. Y. Teas—Dark cherry red.

Eugene Furst—Velvety crimson.

Exposition de Brie—Brilliant scarlet.

Fanny Petzold—Clear satin rose.

Felix Genero—Cherry red, globular.

Ferdinand Chaffolte—Reddish violet, large.

Fisher Holmes—Scarlet, shaded dark scarlet.

Francois Arago—Amaranth red.

Francois Lacharme—Carmine red.

***Francois Michelon**—Deep pink, reverse of petals silvery rose.

Gabriel Tournier—Light crimson, free bloomer.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Fiery red; an old standard sort.

Gen. Washington—Brilliant vermilion.

Gloire Lyonnaise—Very large, white when fully expanded, but canary yellow while in bud; vigorous grower; Spring bloomer. Was sent out as a

yellow hybrid; has no claim to that color, but is, however, a distinct and desirable variety.

Gloire de Bourg la Reine—Light red.

Gloire de Margottin—Deep cherry rose, brilliant. 1888.

Gloire de Montplaisir—Dark crimson.

Grand Mogul—Purple crimson, shaded darker purple; large and well formed. 1888.

Grandeur of Cheshunt—Light crimson, shaded rose.

Jean Liabaud—Vivid crimson, shaded maroon.

Jean Touvais—Deep red.

John Hopper—Deep red.

John Nesmith—Brilliant deep red.

Jules Margottin—Cherry red.

Lamotte Sanguin—Bright scarlet.

La Rosiere—Fiery crimson, velvety.

Louis Van Houtte—Crimson maroon.

***Leon Renault**—Light crimson.

Longfellow—Rich violet crimson.

L'Oriflamme de St. Louis—Dazzling red carmine.

Mme. Charles Wood—Dark lilac carmine.

***Mme Catherine Souppert**—Flesh, bordered and shaded rose.

Mme. Auguste VanGeert—Light pink.

Mme. Moreau—Deep brilliant carmine; perpetual bloomer and best of its color.

Mme. Recamier—Delicate rose.

Mme. Prosper Laugier—Bright pink.

Mme Schmidt—Very large, deep pink.

***Mme. de Wettstein**—Bright cherry red, large.

Mme. Norman Neruda—Light cherry carmine, perfect form.

Mme. Berthe Mackart—Bright crimson, reverse of petals silvery.

Mme. Colombie—Bright rose and sometimes currant red.

Mme. Jules Grevy—Blush pink.

Mme. Lucien Chaure—Cherry red.

M^{lle} Annie Wood—Deep carmine red.

Marechal Canrobert—Bright pink.

Marechal Suchet (Damaizin)—Deep carmine pink.

Magna Charta—Bright pink.

Marchioness of Exeter—Clear rose, tinted cherry rose.

Marshall P. Wilder—Cherry carmine, free bloomer.

Marquise de Castellane—Bright pink.

Paul Neyron—Deep pink, very large.

Perle des Blanches—Pure white, free bloomer. *Synonym*: Boule de Neige.

Pœnia—Crimson red.

Pierre Notting—Dark crimson, fine form.

President Grey—Purple red.

President—Deep purple crimson, shaded violet.

Prefet Limbourg—Dark red, velvety, shaded brown.

Pride of Reigate—This variety sustains its excellent qualities of a variegated perpetual bloomer, the proportion of well striped flowers being above seventy-five per cent. A few pale rose colored flowers are occasionally produced. As with all roses produced from sports, some flowers will at times revert to the original

variety. The same fault may be expected with other sports, such as Bride, Sunset, White Bon Silene, etc.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Very dark brownish crimson.

Princess Mathilde—Dark crimson, shaded purple.

Princess Louise Victoria—Deep carmine, changing lighter; half climbing.

Queen of Waltham—Cherry rose.

Rev. J. B. McCamm—Bright rosy pink.

Raphael—Dark red.

Sappho—White, tinged pink.

Sidonie—Light pink.

Souvenir de Charles Montault—Dark crimson, shaded purple.

Souvenir de William Wood—Dark purplish crimson, shaded dark violet.

Souvenir de Mme. Alfred Vj—Lilac crimson.

Sultan of Zanzibar—Crimson maroon.

Ulrich Brunner—Cherry crimson.

Yolande D'Arragon—Pale pink.

SECTION VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES.

SPRING BLOOMERS.

Banksia Alba (White Banksia)—Flowers small in clusters, climber.

Banksia Lutea (Yellow Banksia)—Flowers small in clusters, climber.

Banksia Fortunii—White, flowers larger than Banksia Alba, climber.

Persian Yellow—Very double, of intense chrome yellow; plants are all budded, as it is of no value on its own roots. 35c.

SECTION IX.

ROSA POLYANTHA.

The varieties of this class, which have only been introduced within a few years, are crosses between the Japan type and Teas. They are ever blooming, producing a profusion of clusters of very small, but very double flowers. Growth slender, dwarf; very desirable.

Cecile Brunner—Flowers one and a half inch in diameter, salmon pink, deeper center, beautifully formed.

George Pernet—Flowers, large, finely formed, bright rose and shaded darker. 1888.

Gloire des Polyantha—Flowers small, finely formed, bright rose, with a few darker stripes.

Jeanne Drivon—Flowers in corymbs, white, edged pink.

Little Pet—Flowers one inch and a half in diameter, blush when just opening but changing to white.

Miniature—Pure white, plant very dwarf, exquisite for pots or borders.

Mignonette—Delicate rose, changing to blush, flowers very small.

Paquerette—Pure white, flowers very small.

Per'e D'Or—Not yellow, as its name indicates, but of a light buff shade, good form.

SECTION X.

MOSS ROSES.

SPRING BLOOMERS, UNLESS NOTED.

Abel Carriere—Pale flesh, changing white.

Adolphe Brogniard—Pink.

Berangere—Rose carmine.

Blanche Moreau—White.

Comtesse de Murinais—Flesh, changing white.

Eugene de Savoie—Pink.

***Deuil de Paul Fontaine**—Deep purple; perpetual.

Eugene Verdier—Crimson; perpetual.

Glory of Moss—Light pink; dwarf.

James Veitch—Dark red, shaded lilac; perpetual.

Jenny Lind—Dark pink.

L'Obseurite—Dark crimson.

Luxembourg—purplish red.

Mme. de la Rochelambert—Bright red.

***Mme. Edouard Ory**—Bright carmine.

Marie de Bourgogne—Light carmine.

Mme. Moreau—Bright pink.

Maupertuis—Dark red; perpetual.

Precoce—Dark red carmine.

Salet—Pale rose; perpetual.

Violacee—Violet lilac.

White—White.

Zobeide—Pink.





SECTION XI.

We do not recommend Budded Roses for general cultivation, as few persons give these the proper care, and consequently they bring disappointment; therefore we advise none but careful amateurs to order this class of plants. The main objection to Budded Roses by many persons is on account of the suckers they sometimes throw out; this is partially avoided if they are planted sufficiently deep to place the junction of the bud with the stock from two to three inches below the surface of the soil. We again beg to CAUTION *persons inexperienced in cultivating Budded Roses not to purchase such plants*, because the neglect in removing suckers will bring disappointment, and create the impression entertained by some purchasers that they have received plants incorrectly named. If suckers are allowed to grow the budded portion will often be starved and, instead of a perfect flower, answering the description, a small, insignificant single flower will be produced.

BUDED ROSES, in the hands of careful culturists, usually yield more perfect flowers than the same varieties do when grown upon their own roots. Again many varieties cannot be successfully propagated unless budded upon strong growing stocks, which gives them the vigor they lack. The MANETTI, a single flowering Rose of Japanese origin, has proved the best stock for the South.

ALL BUDED ROSES must be carefully watched and all suckers or shoots which appear below the place where the bud is inserted must be removed, otherwise the stock will outgrow the bud and failure follow. We, therefore, must decline to entertain any claim for the failure in BUDED ROSES from neglect in giving such plants the proper attention.

Plants are all budded low. Price 35c. each; \$3 per 10.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.

Baronne de Rothschild—Rosy pink, beautiful form.

Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild—Rosy crimson.

Bedford Belle—Blush white, tinted rose, good grower.

Charles Lamb—Bright red, fine in bud.

Comtesse de Mailly-Nesle—Bright rose, tinted white.

Docteur Henon—Pure white, thornless.

Duchesse de Valambrosa—Light rosy peach.

Eliza Boelle—White, slightly tinted flesh; very dwarf.

Etienne Levet—Light carmine red.

Eugene Appert—Dark fiery red, shaded maroon.

Etendard de Lyon—Bright pæony red, large.

Eugene Transon—Bright red, dwarf, almost like a China rose.

Garden Favorite—A Bourbon perpetual, light flesh, free bloomer.

- George Moreau**—Deep rose or light red.
- Gypsy**—Dark fiery red, free bloomer.
- Gloire d'Olivet**—Lilac rose, globular, free bloomer. 1889.
- Grandeur of Cheshunt**—Light crimson, shaded rose.
- Hebe**—Delicate rose, shaded white.
- Helen Paul**—Light flesh, changing to white.
- Henrich Schultheis**—Lilac rose.
- Her Majesty**—Flowers of immense size, exquisitely imbricated, of a bright silvery rose, as near perfection as could be desired. A shy bloomer, seldom giving many flowers after June. Growth exceedingly vigorous, some branches often attaining eight feet during one season's growth. Foliage large, but liable to mildew. With all its defects it is worthy of a place in a large collection.
- Horace Vernet**—Scarlet crimson.
- Horace Metral**—Red shaded with lighter tint.
- Jules Finger**—Blush, pink centre.
- La France**—Silvery peach, excellent, but a poor grower, and apt to die back.
- Le Havre**—Bright vermillion.
- Leon Renault**—Light crimson.
- Lord Raglan**—Deep crimson, shaded purple.
- Mabel Morrison**—A white form of Baronne de Rothschild.
- Mme. Alphonse Laval**—Lilac rosy carmine.
- Mrs. C. Swailes**—Salmon flesh, of dwarf growth.
- Melle Susanna de Rodocanachi**—Rose, shaded white.
- Marguerite de Roman**—Salmon flesh.
- Marie Finger**—Rosy salmon.
- Marie Rady**—Bright red, glossed white.
- Merville de Lyon**—White, lightly tinted flesh, large flower.
- Mrs. John Laing**—Soft pink, finely shaped.
- Monte Cristo**—Purple maroon, very dwarf.
- Nardy Freres**—Rosy violet.
- Olga Marix**—White, flesh centre.
- Rosy Morn**—Vivid red.
- Souvenir d'Alphonse Laval**—Crimson violet.
- Souvenir de Leon Gambetta**—Bright carmine, large.
- Victor Verdier**—Bright rose, fine form.
- Violette Boyer**—White, tinted flesh.
- White Baronne**—Pure white form of Baronne de Rothschild.
- BOURBON, NOISETTE, TEA AND HYBRID TEA.**
- American Beauty**—Resembles La France in shape and size, but its color is of a deep shade of rose; an excellent flower. Plant is of dwarf habit and slow growth, and seems to be better suited to pot culture and forcing than to open ground.
- Camoens**—Rose, yellowish centre.
- Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold**—Deep yellow, an old and favorite variety; shows its deep color best when budded.
- Climbing Capitan Christie**—Similar to the bush form, but of climbing habit.
- Duchess of Albany (H. T.)**—Resembles La France, but of deeper color.
- Devoniensis (climbing)**—White, flesh centre.
- Duchesse Mathilde**—Pure white.
- Emily Dupuy**—Pale fawn, in the style of *Wm. Allen Richardson*, but better; half climber.
- Etendard de Jeanne d'Arc**—Creamy white, large.
- Grace Darling**—White, shaded pink.
- Lady Mary Fitzwilliams**—Blush, sometimes pure white.
- Mme. Honore Defresne**—Resembles *Perle des Jardins*.
- Mme. Hoste**—Light yellow, shaded buff.
- May Paul**—Red inside, lilac outside.
- Marechal Niel**—Deep chrome yellow; always deeper in color and better grower when budded.
- Marechal Niel**—We also offer plants budded upon *Yellow Banksia* at 50c. each. This stock intensifies the color, but should not be planted much farther North than this section.
- Melle Berger**—Delicate rose, medium size flowers.
- Mme. Julie Weidemann**—Silvery rose, centre darker; dwarf.

Papa Gontier—Bright red, reverse of petals purple.

Perle des Jardins—Bright yellow, best when budded.

Queen of Bedders—Dark crimson, dwarf, very free bloomer.

Queen of Queens—Light rose, with darker edge.

Red Malmaison—Brilliant carmine, profuse bloomer; dwarf, smaller than the old *Souvenir de la Malmaison*.

Sunset—A sport of *Perle des Jardins*, of a rich tawny yellow, weak grower upon own roots.

Souvenir de Wooton—Lilac red, may prove a good forcing rose.



Greenhouse Department.

This branch of our establishment is now the largest and most complete in the South. For this department a special Catalogue (No. 2) is published on the 1st of February of each year. The increasing demand for Greenhouse Plants has enabled us to keep up with the march of progress, and induced us to cultivate a very large and varied stock of Plants, not only of the favorite classes usually found in greenhouses, but also plants of the newest introduction. Our facilities for propagating large quantities of healthy stock, and the saving of fuel, enable us to offer Plants at unusually low prices.

Special attention is called to our very large stock of *Winter Blooming Plants*, such as *Abutilons*, *Begonias*, *Cestrams*, *Chorozemas*, *Eupatoriums*, *Euphorbias*, *Libonias*, *Stevias*, etc.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF PLANTS FOR WINTER BLOOMING.

Many persons unacquainted with the most desirable classes of plants often find some difficulty in making suitable selections. To prevent disappointment when plants are selected injudiciously, we would suggest to our patrons to order special collections of winter blooming plants. These collections are composed of the most desirable classes, and of such as we grow in large quantities. In making these collections we guarantee that they will give satisfaction, and the utmost liberality will be observed in the quantity sent.

No. 1—Collection of 10 Greenhouse Plants, all distinct.....	\$ 1 75
“ 2 “ 25 “ “ “	4 00
“ 3 “ 50 “ “ “	8 00
“ 4 “ 100 “ “ “	15 00



W. W. S. S. S.

Div- of Condor & Co. of Queens

Washington

D. D.

RATES OF FREIGHT ON TREES AND PLANTS.

PLEASE NOTICE—All freight shipped by railroad to points marked by a star (*) must be *Prepaid and Released*. Remittances to cover charges must be made before shipment. For other Railroad points and Express Freight, shipments can be forwarded *Released and Guaranteed* and payable at destination. These rates refer to trees packed in *Boxes*; if packed in *Bales*, from 5 to 10 per cent. additional must be added. As they are also liable to change, we decline all responsibility for any alterations by the various Railroads lines. Rates for points not named in this list given on application.

FROM AUGUSTA TO	EXPRESS.				R. R.		FROM AUGUSTA TO	EXPRESS.				R. R.	
	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.				25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.		
Albany, Ga.....	\$ 35	\$ 55	\$1 15	\$ 43			*Little Rock, Ark.....	\$ 75	\$1 50	\$3 00	\$ 74		
Athens, Ga.....	35	45	75	20			*Lonoke, Ark.....	75	1 50	3 00	74		
Atlanta, Ga.....	35	40	80	25			*Louisville, Ky.....	65	1 25	2 50	81		
Americus, Ga.....	35	55	1 15	41			*Lafayette, La.....	1 30	2 80	4 00	.....	
*Austin, Tex.....	1 55	2 85	5 25	1 05			*Lake Charles, La.....	1 40	2 40	4 25	1 05		
Asheville, N. C.....	35	65	1 25	64			Marietta, Ga.....	35	65	1 25	35		
Anniston, Ala.....	40	75	1 50	49			Macon, Ga.....	35	40	75	20		
*Alexandria, La.....	1 40	2 40	4 25	1 05			*Mexico, Mexico.....	6 70	10 75	21 50	.....	
*Arcola, Miss.....	.....	.....	.....	95			Memphis, Tenn.....	60	1 15	2 25	77		
Birmingham, Ala.....	40	70	1 50	49			*Mobile, Ala.....	60	1 15	2 25	47		
*Brenham, Tex.....	1 40	2 40	4 75	1 05			Montgomery, Ala.....	45	90	1 75	47		
*Bayou Goula, La.....	1 25	1 95	3 50	1 12			*Monticello, Ark.....	1 40	2 85	4 15	78		
*Baton Rouge, La.....	1 20	2 00	3 65	1 12			*Monroe, La.....	1 30	2 15	3 75	1 22		
Baltimore, Md.....	60	1 15	2 25	65			Murfreesboro, Tenn.....	.....	.....	.....	89		
Boston, Mass.....	1 50	2 40	4 75	.....			*Mississippi City, Miss.....	.....	.....	.....	81		
Bolivar, Tenn.....	65	1 25	2 50	99			*Meridin, Miss.....	.....	.....	.....	51		
Brownsville, Tenn.....	70	1 40	2 75	1 11			*New Orleans, La.....	70	1 40	2 75	77		
*Bay St. Louis, Miss.....	60	1 25	2 50	97			*Natchez, Miss.....	75	1 50	3 00	77		
Calera, Ala.....	50	1 00	2 00	51			New York, N. Y.....	1 10	1 50	3 00	71		
Columbus, Ga.....	40	75	1 50	30			Newberry, S. C.....	35	35	65	41		
*Columbus, Miss.....	50	1 00	2 00	60			Nashville, Tenn.....	50	1 00	2 00	58		
Cuthbert, Ga.....	40	75	1 50	44			*Oxford, Miss.....	70	1 40	2 75	96		
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	40	75	1 50	49			Oxford, Ala.....	.....	.....	.....	49		
*Cincinnati, Ohio.....	75	1 50	3 00	81			Opelika, Ala.....	40	75	1 50	47		
*Chicago, Ill.....	1 20	2 40	4 75	1 06			*Ocean Springs, Miss.....	.....	.....	.....	78		
*Canton, Miss.....	75	1 50	3 00	.....			Orangeburg, S. C.....	35	35	65	.....	
*Corsicana, Tex.....	1 00	2 00	4 00	1 05			Philadelphia, Pa.....	1 00	1 25	2 50	70		
*Corpus Christi, Tex.....	1 75	3 00	5 75	1 05			*Plaquemine, La.....	1 10	1 95	3 50	1 12		
Charleston, S. C.....	35	35	65	46			*Paris, Tex.....	2 00	3 15	6 25	1 05		
Columbia, S. C.....	25	30	40	31			Rome, Ga.....	40	75	1 50	25		
Cheraw, S. C.....	35	65	1 25	81			*Rayne, La.....	1 30	2 30	4 00	1 05		
Camden, S. C.....	35	40	75	.....			Richmond, Va.....	45	90	1 75	56		
Charlotte, N. C.....	35	40	80	47			Raleigh, N. C.....	40	75	1 50	56		
Chester, S. C.....	35	35	65	42			Savannah, Ga.....	35	40	80	28		
*Dennison, Tex.....	1 25	2 30	4 40	1 05			Stanton, Tenn.....	70	1 40	2 75	1 09		
*Dallas, Tex.....	1 00	2 00	4 00	1 05			*St. Louis, Mo.....	75	1 50	3 00	1 01		
*Donaldsonville, La.....	1 10	1 95	3 50	1 12			Somerville, Tenn.....	65	1 15	2 25	89		
Eufaula, Ala.....	40	75	1 50	28			Selma, Ala.....	45	90	1 75	51		
Eatonton, Ga.....	35	65	1 25	40			*Shreveport, La.....	75	1 50	3 00	84		
Eastman, Ga.....	40	75	1 25	40			*San Antonio, Tex.....	1 75	3 00	5 50	1 05		
Fort Valley, Ga.....	35	65	1 25	37			Sumter S. C.....	35	50	1 00	55		
Fayetteville, Tenn.....	50	1 00	2 00	89			Spartanburg, S. C.....	35	35	65	37		
*Fort Smith, Ark.....	1 35	2 65	2 25	79			*Stonewall, La.....	.....	.....	.....	1 37		
Forsyth, Ga.....	35	65	1 25	31			*State Line, Miss.....	.....	.....	.....	80		
Griffin, Ga.....	35	65	1 25	34			Saluda, N. C.....	.....	.....	.....	64		
Galloway, Tenn.....	65	1 25	2 50	1 01			Thomasville, Ga.....	40	75	1 50	59		
Grand Junction, Tenn.....	60	1 15	2 25	89			*Tyler, Tex.....	1 00	2 00	4 00	1 05		
*Greenville, Miss.....	65	1 25	2 50	75			Tuscumbia, Ala.....	60	1 15	2 25	87		
Greenville, S. C.....	35	35	65	54			Talladega, Ala.....	50	1 00	2 75	47		
*Galveston, Tex.....	1 15	2 25	4 50	89			Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	80	1 30	2 25	82		
Guadalajara, Mexico.....	6 65	10 95	21 85	.....			*Thibadeaux, La.....	1 10	1 95	3 50	89		
Huntsville, Ala.....	50	1 00	2 00	58			*Texarkana, Tex.....	90	1 75	3 50	1 01		
Hendersonville, N. C.....	35	50	1 00	64			Union, S. C.....	85	35	65	42		
*Houston, Tex.....	1 00	2 00	4 00	89			*Vicksburg, Miss.....	1 10	1 85	3 25	77		
Humboldt, Tenn.....	70	1 40	2 75	1 18			*Waco, Tex.....	1 15	3 25	4 50	1 05		
*Hot Springs, Ark.....	1 45	2 50	4 50	1 90			Washington, Ga.....	35	35	65	16		
*Jackson, Miss.....	75	1 50	3 00	65			Winnaboro, S. C.....	35	35	65	39		
Jackson, Tenn.....	65	1 25	2 50	90			Winchester, Tenn.....	50	1 00	2 00	80		
*Kosciusko, Miss.....	75	1 50	3 00	1 05			Wilmington, N. C.....	40	75	1 50	38		
Knoxville, Tenn.....	50	1 00	2 00	63			Waynesville, N. C.....	.....	.....	.....	76		
*Luling, Tex.....	1 70	3 00	5 50	1 05			Waycross, Ga.....	40	75	1 30	48		



Tree of Kelsey Plum.